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170 Strathcona Street, Cambridge, ©Ontario Canada, N3C 1R4

519-658-6775

CAMBRIDGE UFO RESEARCH GROUP NEWSLETTER - SEPTEMBER, 1992

I was interviewed by a free lance reporter from Woodstock in early August, for the Woodstock Sentinel Review.

In the latter part of August a reporter from the Canadian wire service called and interviewed me.

I then had several calls from people in Hamilton after it appeared in the Hamilton Spectator. Also I had calls from people in London, after the article appeared in the London Free Press. Several called to report sightings they had, a couple of the callers will be interviewed concerning their report.

I then had a call from Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Saskachewan.

I next had phone calls from radio stations throughout Ontario. I was on a $\frac{1}{2}$ hour talk show, September 2nd at 1:30 P.M. with Wayne Stevens, CKWW, Windsor.

I was on a 15 minute talk show with Steve Paton of CKNX, Wingam, on September 4th at 8:45 A.M.

I was contacted by Radio Noon, CBC radio in Toronto.

On Oct. 8th I will be on a talk show with CFCO Chatham.

Global TV contacted me. The cameras will come to my home on Tuesday, September 17th for a segment to appear on the Wednesday newscast. Also interviewed were two witnesses that contacted me with photos they took of a landing and a craft over Lake Erie. Their interview will be combined with the interview of me.

I had several people call me as a result of the news coverage with regard to close encounter cases. These cases will all appear in the forthcoming newsletters.

As you can see, II have been very busy answering the telephone. The UFO field has been slow as of late, so the article was the spark that brought people forward with their reports.

Bornie Wheeler

Bonnie Wheeler, President, Cambridge UFO Research Group



Reported close encounter of the second kind

UFOs sighted near Woodstock: group has pictures to prove it!

By Bob Wells for The Daily Sentinel-Review

UFOs? Flying saucers?

Most of our heavenly sightings have likely included nothing more than kites, balloons, stars, planets, meteorites, airplances, maybe comets or satellites. But ask around. Chances are someone you know has seen something not easily identified.

The Cambridge UFO Research Group is a non-profit organization started June 1976 by former Woostock resident Bonnie Wheeler, following frequent waves of UFO sightings during the 1960s and 1970s. For Wheeler and 19 others, it was a chance to become directly involved in the surrounding debate and to help resolve the UFO phenomenon. It is the only research group in Southwestern Ontario, says Wheeler.

As group president, Wheeler operates the research centre out of her Cambridge home. Every three months she prepares a 60page newsletter that includes photocopies of recent clippings and correspondence from all over the world. The newsletter also summarizes the monthly meetings, where new cases are presented by members and guest speakers, then discussed. There are more than 30 participating members (including one in Woodstock) plus others who just subscribe to the newsletter. The centre shares its cases with other groups (in Toronto or Kingston or the U.S., for example) and independent researchers.

Sightings can be reported to the research centre "without fear of ridicule," in the knowledge they will be dealt with seriously and scientifically. Annual calls range from as few as six to as many as 50; at its busiest, the centre might receive 15 calls over three weeks.

Prank calls are rare. People who see something strange want to talk about it with someone, to see if it can be explained, says Wheeler. They might be perplexed and intrigued, or maybe frightened, even terrified. "Basically, everyone's frightened of the unknown," she explains. "Ev-

eryone likes to have their world in a neat orderly fashion, and when something happens that doesn't fit into this neat orderly fashion, the it throws people right off."

Close encounters

Cases are summarized on preprinted forms and divided into seven scientific classifications. These classifications include nocturnal light, daylight disk, radar visual, and four kinds of "close encounters." Close encounters of the first and second kind involve simple sightings within 500 feet (with supporting evidence in the second case). The third kind involves an "entity" (as in 1977 Steven Spielberg film) and the fourth, abduction.

Once a case is classified, it is investigated to see if it can be explained naturally. Witnesses are assessed for stability and reliability, and interviews are taped. Where abduction is claimed, two or more members will attend the interview and a trained therapist will guide the witness in deep relaxation techniques to facilitate recall. If a landing is reported, soil samples are taken at the site and sent to the University of Guelph for radioactivity and content analysis. Nocturnal sightings are assessed by a qualified astronomer.

Unresolved cases are summarized in the newsletter, which assures they will be shared with other researchers. The group has at least one file drawer of unexplained cases right now. One example from Septemember 1978 is of a sighting made within 500 feet in the Highway 2 and Governor's Road area near Woodstock. The observer's sketch shows a disk shaped object with apparent landing gear assembly. A sighting in 1978 of a flying disk near St. Agatha, just north of Kitchener, is supported by actual photos. An entity was observed in 1982, in

Local sightings

Some Oxford County residents told the writer of experiences they did not report to any re-



BONNIE WHEELER president of Cambridge UFO Research Group, displays photos of the St. Agatha sighting in 1978. This is acclose ecounter of the second kind. Wheeler is a former Woodstockeresident and has information of UFO sightings from the Woodstock area.

search group. Ian Hart (active in local environmental and political groups) recalls how in early 1966 both police and civilians saw a UFO flying southeasterly, parallel to Highway 401, eventually landing near Woodstock in the Bards Lane wetland area. Hart's cousin Gerald tells how in 1978 they examined and photographed an alleged UFO landing site on the north shore of Lake Scugog (west of Peterborough), while visiting their uncle; neighboring children who had seen the UFO four months earlier were apparently so agitated that their famiies moved out of the area.

Other Oxford County residents encountered incidents involving strange lights, one in 1975, the other in 1984.

Wheeler's advice to those who see something they cannot explain is as follows:

- First, remain clam. Take note of the object's features as much as possible, its apparent size and location (compared to other daytime or nighttime objects) and distance from observer.
- Make a mental note of the time, date, and duration of the observation, including weather conditions.
- Sightings can be reported by calling (519) 658-6775 or by writing 170 Strathcona St. Cambridge, Ont. N3C 1R4. Subscriptions the the quarterly newsletter are \$20 a year, which includes membership for those who complete an application form.

Kidnapped by aliens? Who you gonna call?

Try former Woodstock resident Bonnie Wheeler. She won't laugh.

Canadian Press

Bonnie Wheeler takes this stuff seriously. So stop rolling your eyes.

She's a great comfort to those who say they have seen - or worse, been kidnapped by -UFOs.

Now stop that. Yeah, you.

Wheeler, a former Woodstock resident and nowadays a popcorn entrepreneur in Cambridge, listens sympathetically to reports she hears as president of the Cambridge UFO research

That's pretty generous, considering she's never seen a UFO herself.

"I've always been interested in the unknown," she says.

And she hints skeptics should stop kidding themselves.

"Basically, everyone's frightened of the unknown. Everyone likes to have their world in a neat orderly fashion, and when something happens that doesn't fit into this neat orderly fashion, then it throws people right off."

Wheeler's 30-member group solemnly promises to deal seriously and scientifically with reports, even if they appear to be on the far side of wingy.

GOT PHYSICAL: Like the woman near Cambridge who claims she was abducted by space aliens in 1988. Floated her right out the sliding kitchen door. Gave her a physical. Showed her an alienPHONE Scott Shannon

Scott Shannon/The London Free Press

produced travelogue on Earth.

Wheeler isn't saying an extraterrestrial abduction is the only explanation for the woman's experience. "But I believe something very unusual happened to

Wheeler's group gets anywhere from six to 50 calls a year. Prank calls are rare, she says.

In some cases, there is a logical explanation, such as a planet, meteor or satellite. But most of the time, there's not enough data to tell what has been sighted.

People who see something strange want to talk about it with someone, to see if it can be explained, says Wheeler.

So she continues to offer a refuge for the ridiculed.

IF IT'S NOT A BIRD OR A PLANE

Call 1-658-6775 if you see a UFO. No one at the other end of the line is going to laugh at you.

Further information pertaining to the crashed saucer story in Socorro, New Mexico, appeared in the May/June, 1992 Volume17, Number 3 issue of International Reporter, 2457 West Peterson Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60659.

Today's slice of life

ALBI, France (Reuter) — Aliens visiting Earth will be greeted with hot baths, fresh food and comfortable beds at a special embassy commissioned by members of an eccentric French sect.

The Raelian sect, set up in southeast France by a former journalist, has commissioned Swiss architects to design the embassy, which they hope to build near Jerusalem.

"Twenty members of the sect and a delegate will take turns to welcome our friends, who are due to arrive peacefully by the year 2000," said a sect spokesman who identified himself only as Jean-Pierre.

He said part of the embassy would be built in the shape of a flying saucer, with a roof that would open automatically to allow its visitors to land.

The Raelians, who say they have won 31,500 supporters across the world since the sect was founded in 1973, claim they are already in touch with the extraterrestrials, dubbed "Heloims."

They are discussing the embassy project with the Israeli government.



KW Record Tues, Jan. 14, 1992

Scientists find huge block in Wailing Wall

JERUSALEM (AP) — Archeologists have found a more than 2,000-year-old foundation stone of the Jews' Wailing Wall that is one of the biggest building blocks ever made.

Scientists estimate the stone weighs 570 tonnes, is 14 metres long, 3.5 metres high and 4.5 metres deep.

It is the largest of five foundation blocks discovered in the wall in recent years, head excavator Dan Bahat said Sunday.

Bahat said the stone was the

world's third largest, after a 700tonne stone used in the Roman Temple of Jupiter in Baalbek, Lebanon, and an obelisk built in ancient Egypt.

However, Egyptologists say the largest surviving stone ever worked was probably a granite piece made into a 1,000-tonne statue of Ramses in his mortuary temple.

The blocks used to build the pyramids were limestone and average 2½ tonnes

The Wailing Wall was part of the wall built by the Roman ruler King Herod around the hill on which the second Jewish temple was built. Herod filled in the space between the hill and the wall to create a flat surface on top.

The Wailing Wall, the holiest site in Judaism, is the last remnant of the ancient temple destroyed in AD 70.

Archeologists used sound waves to measure the stone, still partly buried.

SECOND THOUGHTS ON THE BARNEY BARNETT STORY

BY DONALD R. SCHMITT AND KEVIN D. RANDLE

Donald R. Schmitt, CUFOS' director of special investigations, and Kevin D. Randle, author of *The UFO Casebook* (1989), are frequent contributors to *IUR*.

n conversations with friends and family, Grady L. "Barney" Barnett claimed that he had stumbled upon a crashed saucer and the bodies of its alien crew. He told each of them that he was west of Socorro, New Mexico, and that the event happened in the summer of 1947. While he was on the site, four or five others—Barnett thought they were archaeologists—came forward but did not approach the craft or bodies as he had. Moments later the military arrived, swore them all to secrecy, and escorted them from the site. This story was first published in Charles Berlitz and William L. Moore's *The Roswell Incident* (1980). It is discussed on pages 31-32 of our *UFO Crash at Roswell* (1991).

Barnett's basic, straightforward account of what he had seen and done provided a location and time frame which fit, generally, into the pattern that has emerged from the investigation of the crash near Roswell. The only problem was that Barnett quite clearly said he was west of Socorro, either northwest of Magdalena or between Magdalena and Datil.

His statement caused some investigators to speculate. To start with, there was no question that Mac Brazel, a rancher living southeast of Corona, New Mexico, and about 125 miles from Magdalena, had discovered a field filled with metallic debris. There was no doubt that investigators, including Maj. Jesse Marcel, from the 509th Bomb Group at Roswell Army Air Field, recovered the debris and considered it of unearthly manufacture. Later researchers therefore have wondered if a single craft came apart over that field near Corona, scattering debris, while the remainder of the craft stayed airborne long enough to reach the Plains of San Agustin. Others have suggested that two craft collided with each other.

While researching our book, we became convinced of the single-craft/single-event interpretation. Among those with whom we spoke were the family of Melvin E. Brown, a sergeant at the 509th; Roswell mortician Glenn Dennis; and Robert A. Slusher, a Roswell air crewman. They convinced us that the bodies had been found somewhere between the debris field on the Brazel ranch and Roswell. These bodies were transported to the Roswell Army Air Field and finally flown out. There were witnesses to each stop along the way, from the impact site where they were found until they were unloaded from an aircraft at Wright Field near Dayton, Ohio.

Others who have surfaced since the publication of the book have confirmed that view. There is no longer a question that bodies were located somewhere fairly close to the debris field and those bodies were taken to Roswell.

Barbara Dugger, granddaughter of Chaves County Sheriff George Wilcox, told us that the sheriff, contrary to the accepted wisdom, was heavily involved. According to her, the sheriff not only saw the bodies but told his wife Inez that one had survived the crash. But he did not see much, apparently because the military took charge and escorted Wilcox, among others, from the field.

Dugger's story is important for another reason. Wilcox left the impression that he was not far from Roswell when he saw the bodies. He was not on the Plains of San Agustin, more than 150 miles away.

Joseph Osborne, also at the impact site where bodies were found, reported that the bodies had been discovered not on the Plains but between the debris field and Roswell. He also said that a craft of some kind was found on the impact site. Asked specifically about the Plains and the Barnett story, he characterized them as a diversion.

John McBoyle, of radio station KSWS in Roswell, described an object shaped like a crushed dish pan. He was not on the Plains but much closer to Roswell. As a reporter for KSWS, with a signal that barely reached outside the city limits of Roswell, he would have no reason to be 150 miles away on the far side of the Plains.

Both Osborne and McBoyle saw an object about 30 feet in diameter. It was away from the debris field, at a separate site where bodies were located. But the point is that they saw an object, not just debris as Brazel found.

But what about Barnett? To Alice Knight, Vern Maltais, James "Fleck" Danley, and Harold Baca, Barnett stated unequivocally that he had been west of Magdalena. How do we get him from that area and over into the Corona area to see the bodies?

THE EVIDENCE FOR EVIDENCE'S ABSENCE

We have been unable to verify an event on the Plains of San Agustin. Each of the firsthand sources we have been able to locate—that is, persons who we can prove were on the Plains in 1947—have testified that nothing happened there. The list is long and growing. Herbert Dick, who worked at the Bat Cave; Wesley Hurt, who worked the "blow-out sites" on the Plains; Dan McKnight, who worked with Hurt; Frances Martin, who lived in Datil and ran a motel/bar; William Hubbell, who lived on the Plains; E. B. Danson, an archaeologist who worked the Plains; Dave Farr, who now owns a ranch where it is claimed the object crashed; and Frank Hibben, head of the department of anthropology at the University of New Mexico in 1947 (but who was working that summer about 100 miles from the Plains)—all of these individuals have confirmed that nothing happened.

The single exception is Robert Drake, who mentioned to investigator Tom Carey that there were heavy equipment tracks 2000 feet from Bat Cave; moreover, Drake claims that, on a drive back to Albuquerque in October 1947, with Hurt, McKnight, and Albert Dittert, the group stopped and talked with an old-time cowboy who mentioned a crashed saucer. This is secondhand testimony at its worst and can hardly be used to confirm the supposed event on the Plains.

Furthermore, Hurt, McKnight, and Dittert deny it happened. And the documented evidence suggests that Hurt and McKnight are correct. According to an article in *El Palacio* (John Otis Brew and E. B. Danson's "The 1947 Reconnaissance and the Proposed Upper Gila Expedition of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University," July 1948), the ride by Drake with the other three took place in October 1946. Drake has said that he was at Bat Cave only once and that was before Herbert Dick began his excavation in July 1947.

Recently Drake has claimed that he was at the cave three times, and he insists on the correctness of the October 1947 date for the trip to Albuquerque. But even if we ignore the documented evidence and the testimonies of Hurt, McKnight, and Dittert, the Drake story is still no more than secondhand.

In the years we have spent investigating the crash stories, we have found not a single firsthand witness who was on the Plains. The few stories we have heard break down under scrutiny. Except for Drake, the archaeologists who were there swear that it did not happen. So do area ranchers, again with a single, secondhand exception. None of the military recovery team has ever been located.

In fact, while recently reviewing the various writings about the Barnett story, we found that William Moore had expressed similar doubts in his 1985 MUFON proceedings paper. He wrote, "In short, while the Barnett claim may in fact be true, efforts to substantiate it have been repeatedly frustrated by a marked lack of additional corroborating accounts. Indeed, the whole scenario, based as it is upon only Danley's recollection of time and place, may well be substantially in error from up front. Given what is now

known about Barnett, it seems equally possible that he was a witness to the Brazel ranch events since the area in question was also in his territory as a Soil Conservation Corps engineer. If Danley's recollection is in error, and there seems to be no way of knowing at this juncture, then the entire picture changes."

Len Stringfield, who has devoted considerable time to chasing stories of UFO crashes and retrievals, has said that none of his numerous sources ever mentioned a crash on the Plains. He has single sources for a variety of locations and retrievals, but none has ever reported that he was on the Plains. He has found a number of claimants who describe events in other areas of New Mexico, but again, none speaks of a crash west of Magdalena.

Research by Dr. Peter Harrison has uncovered an "oral tradition" of a crash in that area—but the tradition is traced back to Drake. Drake spoke of the crash on the Plains and even mentioned the name of Roscoe Wilmeth, but the story is uncorroborated; those in a position to verify it deny it. In fact, Drake's information conflicts with that supplied by other archaeologists.

Barnett said five archaeologists had appeared at the site. None has ever surfaced. We have a single anonymous source who puts Barnett near the Brazel ranch site, but because we have been unable to identify the source and since no other archaeologists confirm his assertion, we are inclined now to reject the claim. Working with us, Carey has been able to identify a number of archaeologists engaged in projects in the Capitan area, including Donald Lehmer and J. H. Kelly.

THE DIARY

In September 1990 we discovered, with the assistance of Alice Knight, that Ruth Barnett, Barney's wife, kept a diary for all of 1947. It apparently is the only year for which she had a diary; she probably kept it because she had a daily reminder book which adapted to the purpose easily.

It mentions no flying-saucer crash. It does allow us a glimpse into the Barnetts' life, the weather of 1947, and the attitudes of the people who lived in western New Mexico. And we can see the things that interested them in July of that year.

For our investigative purposes the diary has provided us with valuable information. Because of it we were able to reject a number of dates for the possible crash on the Plains simply because Barnett was in the Socorro office, or home working on the house they were building. Given what we know about the events of July 1947, the only two dates that even possibly work are July 2 and July 8.

The July 2 date does not work because it would mean the crash took place on the evening of the first. So far as we can determine from Mac Brazel's account, the documented evidence appearing in newspaper articles and military records, and eyewitness testimony, the crash likely occurred on the evening of the second. Therefore Barnett continued on page 22

BARNETT—continued from page 5

would have had to discover the crash and the bodies on the morning of the third—when, the diary attests, he was in his office. The diary leaves us really with a single date: the eighth.

Yet the July 8 entry says Barnett was in Pie Town, about as far west of Socorro as Corona is to the east. Barnett returned to Socorro about 8:30 that night. He certainly had the time to make the drive if—as we suggested in our book—he had been in Corona.

But a careful study of the diary shows that in 1947 Barnett did not work in Lincoln County, where the Brazel ranch was situated. Indications are that he worked north of Socorro, and even to the northeast, but not very far, remaining in Socorro County. Though both Danley and Maltais told us that Barnett sometimes worked in Lincoln County, we found no corroboration in the Barnett diary.

Moreover, study of road maps from the period shows no easy way to get from Socorro to Corona.

The conclusions to be drawn are simple. Either Barnett was on the Foster (Brazel) ranch when he found the crashed saucer, or he saw nothing at all. During our investigation we found nothing to suggest that Barnett was a practical joker or that he toldtall tales. Nothing in his background suggests he would have made up such a story. In fact, he told neighbor Harold Baca that he was convinced his throat cancer was a result of his having breathed irradiated air while at the crash site. Certainly this does not sound like the sort of detail a man would invent.

Unfortunately, nothing else supports the Barnett story. If we move him to plug him into our reconstruction of the Roswell event, we are required to reject certain evidence. He clearly told several persons, including Knight, Maltais, Danley, and Baca, that he was west of Magdalena. (Some critics have accused us of saying these individuals lied about Barnett's testimony. In fact, we said no such thing. We have no reason to doubt the honesty of these informants.) The diary provides no support either for our version or, for that matter, for the Barnett report itself. We can only conclude that Barnett was not on the Brazel ranch.

At the same time no good evidence supports the contention that a UFO crashed on the Plains of San Agustin. No firsthand witnesses confirm the report. With no additional information, with no corroboration, we are forced to reject the story. We must conclude that Barnett saw nothing on the Plains. The diary, with no mention of a crash, with no mention of Barnett's being upset or agitated, and with no mention of anything out of the ordinary, destroys the plausibility of the Plains event.

THE IRRELEVANCE OF BARNETT

While Brazel's neighbors knew something had happened, the ranchers on the Plains insist no crash occurred in their area in July 1947. Near Corona such firsthand witnesses as Loretta Proctor, Tommy Tyree, Bud Payne, and Sally Tatalini saw either debris or the military recovery team. No such witnesses can be found on the Plains. While there are those such as Leonard Porter, Bill Jenkins, Marian Strickland, and Juanita Sultemier who have direct knowledge of the events near Roswell, there are no such individuals on the Plains. The best that can be said is that John Foard heard at some time that there was a crash; but he is quick to point out that his knowledge is secondhand, that he does not recall where he heard it, from whom, or even when. It could easily have been a result of *The Rosweli Incident*; if so, it does not corroborate the claims made on the Plains.

The Barnett story became important early in the investigation because Moore and Stanton T. Friedman could find no other story that spoke of the recovery of an alien flight crew. The documentation was weak (Barnett died in 1969, his wife Ruth in 1977; neither was ever interviewed directly), but it was all Moore and Friedman had. We can understand why they used it. In a similar circumstance we would have used it, too, and in fact we did in our book. But now, with no additional corroboration from any firsthand source, with no supporting documentation, with no evidence of any kind, we must conclude that Barnett was not a participant in the Roswell incident.

But in eliminating Barnett, we do not weaken our case. We now have enough witnesses to the bodies at Corona that Barnett's testimony has lost its importance. Actually, it now only confuses the issue, drawing investigators' attention away from the Roswell sites and moving it to the Plains, where nothing that need concern UFO investigators happened in July 1947. •



"Listen carefully, Don. Run to the clubhouse, explain what happened to Bob and get back here pronto. There's a foursome behind us waiting to tee off."



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FINITIO THE FIRSTILIONY

The Yakima UFO Microcosm

By Greg Long

plusi

Examining the Earthlight Theory, by field investigator Greg Long, is the first empirical study of extensive UFO activity documented during a mini-flap at the Yakima Indian Reservation in Washington State. Based on 20 years of UFO reports, color photographs of the UFOs, and the first instrumented field observation of these unexplained objects, Examining the Earthlight Theory offers a comprehensive history of nearly 200 sightings by multiple witnesses, as well as a close examination of the Tectonic Strain Theory proposed to explain the Yakima phenomena.

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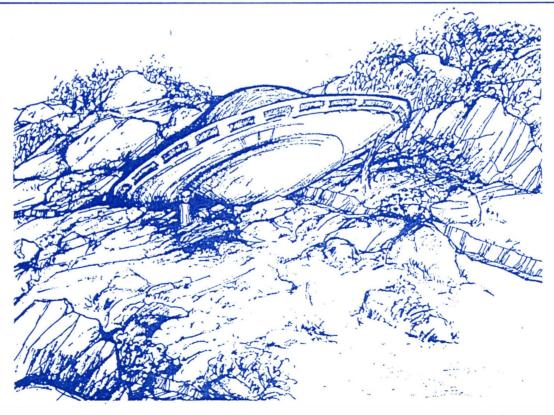
Co-published by CUFOS and the Fund for UFO Research, this report allows the principal researchers to explain their positions in their own words. With 50 pages of commentary and 38 pages of exhibits.

Published in June 1992. \$25.00 (USD) outside the U.S.

A summary report of the Plains of San Agustin Conference (Crash III) sponsored by the Center for UFO Studies and the Fund for UFO Research, February 15–16, 1992, in Chicago, Illinois

The Plains of San Agustin Controversy, July 1947:

Gerald Anderson, Barney Barnett, and the Archaeologists



Contains contributions from Kevin Randle and Don Schmitt, Stanton Friedman and Don Berliner, Tom Carey, Michael Swords, Mark Rodeghier, and Fred Whiting

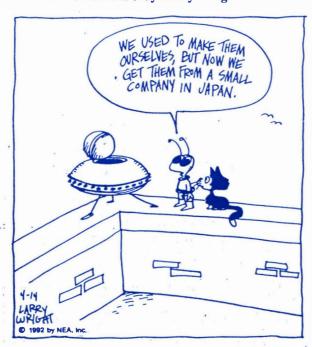
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Understanding the New World Order: Preparations for Antichrist's One World Government by Livesey ($12.00)
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A Note On Recommended Reading

The books, reports, and articles recommended are not without serious faults from the point-of-view of the **Project**. Most are guilty of blatant partisan bias, too often on the basis of ideology, religion, race, class, interest group, etc. Unfortunately, by its nature, ruling class research is not and probably never will be solely the province of disinterested scholars. However, keep in mind that the bootlicking, lying court historians cultivate only the appearance of objectivity and, therefore, deserve even less credit than some of the partisan authors we have recommended.

The Project hypothesis is unique in ruling class-conspiracy literature. None of the authors recommended present the Project theory. The recommended reading simply contributes facts, research leads, evidence, testimony, insights, theorizing, and speculation relevant to the Project's progress toward uncovering the objective nature of the ruling class-conspiracy or power organism(s). Do not judge the Project theory by the readings recommended. We recommend many authors not for objective information, but for insight into the propaganda of the social power organism which holds them in thrall. For the evolving Project theory consult only the Project back issues, especially the August 1985 Issue (\$9.00) for the original theory nd the Winter-Spring 1989-90 Issue (\$9.00) for a major revision of working hypothesis.

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Why Is There A UFO Cover-up?

This question has been publicly analyzed by top intelligence and military analysts who have examined evidence available in the public domain. The experts answer that there is a worldwide, "above top secret" cover-up and even a very sophisticated UFO information retrieval system in place. The same experts suggest that the motive for the cover-up is the apprehension that if, supposedly, people became familiar with UFO's they would question the very premises of our power structures. What would happen to our religious, economic and political structures?

By way of illustration, consider the following scenario. What could be triggered if you were to drive in backwards in the past into the core of Renaissance Florence or Middle Age London in you car, dressed as you are, equipped with a cellular phone, a laptop computer, some books, flashlight, junk food, etc. After having gone around town, talked to the crowds, making perfectly clear that you are, in all truth, a very normal, average, citizen with no special powers or skills, but just "browsing around", what would you have sparked, in the eyes of the public? Surprise - and the raising of a lot of questions... For example, if you are so ordinary and clearly extraordinary empowered, then why is the Sovereign and the Royal Court making allusions to Divine recourse and why are the richer in the realm pretending power over the labour of the ordinary people. Why is the Church claiming full authority over matters of belief?

By analogy, it might be feared by today's power brokers that full public knowledge about UFO's and their context could raise a lot of questions and shatter a lot of convenient public illusions which are keeping certain forces very comfortable.

Naturally, people today are much more intelligent and understanding than authorities take them for. Although it could be true that were the full and complete truth about the UFO's become known, some revolutionary restructuring could be activated; it is also likely that the beneficial adjustments would overrun the upsets. Certainly humanity would be more empowered to direct its religious, economic and political power structures if it were to become an aware and informed public.

"INSIGHT" SUMMER/92 ISSUE

U.F.O.'S HOW DO WE DEAL WITH THEM

"The public is way ahead of its scientists, the media and the policy of the government."...concerning the UFO's, notes Dr. Brian O'Leary, NASA scientist-astronaut. Gallup polls through the years show a steady increase in Americans belief that UFO's are real: from 40% in 1966 to 54% in 1974 to 60% in 1980 to 80% in 1984. In fact, 1 in 10 people claim to have been witness to UFO phenomenon (or 26,000,000 US citizens and probably 2,500,000 Canadians.)

President Ronald Reagan has stated just prior to leaving office, before the United Nations General Assembly in 1987 "I have often wondered what if all of us in the world discovered that we were threatened by a power in outer space, from another planet? Wouldn't we all of a sudden find that we didn't have any difference at all, we were human beings, citizens of the world, and wouldn't we come together to fight that particular threat?"

O'leary also states, "We do not know the truth behind the UFO enigma." We do know, however, that the government has been holding secrets about something from the public, although we do not even know what these secrets are.

Yet astronauts have had encounters with UFO's and several have come forward publicly. Even during a March 1989 flight of a space shuttle recorded by a ham radio operator, there was a radioed call, "Houston, this is Discovery. We still have alien spacecraft under observance.

The UFO phenomenon is a very challenging and overpowering one to the human mind. Consider the assessment made by an individual who wrote on April 16, 1954 that he witnessed alien spacecraft at Edwards Air Force Base shortly after President Eisenhower completed an "inspection" of these. The letter describes his examination in the presence of government officials, by business men, and prominent clergymen. I saw so many people in a state of complete collapse and confusion as they realized that their own world had ended with such finality. I

saw five separate and distinct types of spacecraft being handled and studied by our Air Force officials - with the assistance and the permission of the extraterrestrials. I felt a wave of pity as I watched the pathetic bewilderment of brilliant human minds struggling to make some sort of rational explanation that would enable them to retain their familiar theories and concepts."

But the military are taking no chances with UFO's. On October 9, 1955 General Douglas MacArthur told the New York Times "The next war will be an interplanetary war." Then in 1962, while addressing the graduating class at West Point, he said, "We deal now not with things of this world alone. We deal now with the ultimate conflict between a united human race and the sinister forces of some other planetary galaxy."

Is our world - an oasis in space - a prize in a war between worlds. Are a chosen few, mostly military and police personnel - sworn to secrecy - pondering into such vital problems?

This is a matter of supreme importance. It is, consequently, very likely that the international politics and economic strongholds of our world would be influenced both directly and covertly in this "war". It would be wise, and in the best interest of humanity that the UFO enigma be openly studied and examined by qualified scientific minds. Those who should delve into this problem must not only be disciplined but also be of a mental calibre above "bewilderment" and "collapse and confusion" - unlike the scientists who consulted President Eisenhower and subsequent administrators. Surely UFO's cannot be dealt with as a purely military, war-like challenged. It is not altogether appropriate to use ammunition, toxic gases and bacteriological weapons against UFO's and their occupants. Qualified individuals should unravel the political, psychological, and sociological implications of UFO's and then advise world governments and the people of what options exist for coping with UFO's rationally.

Anthony Mitchell

THE 1990 CANADIAN UFO SURVEY

PRODUCED BY

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The 1990 Canadian UFO Survey

After a very positive response from the 1989 Canadian UFO Survey, it was decided to continue the systematic collection of raw UFO report data in Canada and prepare yearly reports for general circulation. It has always been felt that the dissemination of such data would be of great advantage to researchers, so it is presented here once again as data with some analysis.

As in 1989, a letter requesting data for analysis was sent to all Canadian ufologists thought to be actively investigating reports. Names and addresses were obtained from UFOROM files, the mailing list of the Swamp Gas Journal and from ufologists in contact with UFOROM. In 1989, twenty—five such letters were sent out. In 1990, with additional names and addresses added to the list, over fifty letters were mailed. As in 1989, the response was poor; it is now suspected that only a small fraction of "active" ufologists actually investigate cases and maintain useable records.

In 1989, 141 UFO reports were obtained for analysis. In 1990, 232 reports were recorded. These reports came from contributing investigators' files, press clippings and the files of the National Research Council of Canada. The NRC routinely receives UFO reports from private citizens and from RCMP, civic police and military personnel. The number of cases in 1990 represents a 64.5% increase from the previous year. This rather surprising increase may be due partly to an increased contribution of cases from ufologists in British Columbia.

That this might be the case is evident in Table 1, which shows the Provincial distribution of UFO reports for both 1989 and 1990. As can be seen, the sevenfold increase in BC reports skews the comparison. There were apparent significant increases in the number of reports in Quebec and New Brunswick, while there was an apparent decrease in reports in Ontario. We can further note that in 1990, all Provinces and Territories recorded at least one UFO sighting during the year.

TABLE 1

| | BC | AL | SK | MB | ON | PQ | NB | PEI | NS | NF | YK | NWI |
|------|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1989 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 22 | 34 | 28 | 1 | _ | 3 | 3 | _ | 1 |
| 1990 | 114 | 9 | 10 | 20 | 21 | -36 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

The monthly breakdown of reports shows a distinctly different pattern from that of the previous year. In 1989, there was a significant increase in UFO reports in the late fall, with other months maintaining what appeared to be a fairly constant "normal" level of reports. But 1990 saw two major increases in report numbers in two months: April and August. The "normal" level of monthly report numbers appeared to be constant in other months, with minor fluctuations. The large peaks in April and August are not explained at this time, though the August increase may be due partly to the Perseid meteor shower which occurs that month. Since many UFO reports turn out to be misidentified meteors, this is a plausible explanation for some of the increase.

TABLE 2

| | J | F | М | А | М | J | J | А | S | 0 | N | D |
|------|----|----|---|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|---|
| 1989 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 9 | - 5 | 5 | 12 | 32 | 27 | 9 |
| 1990 | 21 | 13 | 7 | 55 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 52 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 4 |

An analysis by report type shows a similar breakdown to that found in 1989, with one major difference. The numbers of cases of a particular type remained roughly constant except for the category of Nocturnal Lights, which exhibited nearly a twofold increase.

TABLE 3

| | NL | ND | DD | CE1 | CE2 | CE3 | CE4 | EV |
|------|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 1989 | 84 | 20 | 16 | 10 | 7 | _ | 2 | 2 |
| 1990 | 167 | 26 | 17 | 5 | 1 | _ | 8 | 3 |

For those unfamiliar with the categories, a summary follows:

- NL (Nocturnal Light) light source in night sky
- ND (Nocturnal Disc) light source in night sky that appears to have a definite shape
- DD (Daylight Disc) unknown object observed during daytime hours
- CE1 (Close Encounter of the First Kind) ND or DD occurring within 200 metres of a witness
- CE2 (Close Encounter of the Second Kind) CE1 where physical effects left or noted
- CE3 (Close Encounter of the Third Kind) CE1 where figures/entities are encountered
- CE4 (Close Encounter of the Fourth Kind) an alleged "abduction" or "contact" experience
- EV (Evidence) a case where physical traces left by an event are the primary claim

The category of Nocturnal Disc was created by UFOROM for differentiation within its own report files. Similarly, Evidence is also an ad hoc creation, and may not be applicable by other researchers. Normally, Evidence would include such physical traces as "crop circles", "landing rings" and "saucer nests". However, in 1990 there was a great increase in the numbers of such traces discovered in North America, and it was decided to treat these as separate from UFO reports in this survey. [For the record, there were 27 "crop circles" and related traces discovered in Canada in 1990. Many of these were investigated by UFO researchers, and a few were reported to the NRC. UFOROM is associated with the North American Institute for Crop Circle Research, which investigated such cases and published a report on its findings.]

The breakdown by evaluative conclusions for 1990 cases can be shown to be similar to the 1989 results. There were three operative categories: Insufficient Information, Possible or Probable Explanation, and Unknown. Readers are warned that a classification

of Unknown does <u>not</u> imply that an alien spacecraft was observed; no such interpretation can be made with certainty, based on the given data (though the probability of this scenario is admittedly never zero). In most cases, the evaluations are made subjectively by both the contributing investigators and the compiler of this report. The category of Unknown is adopted only if the contributed data or case report contains enough information that a conventional explanation cannot be satisfactorily proposed. This does not mean that the case will never be explained, but only that a viable explanation is not immediately obvious.

TABLE 4

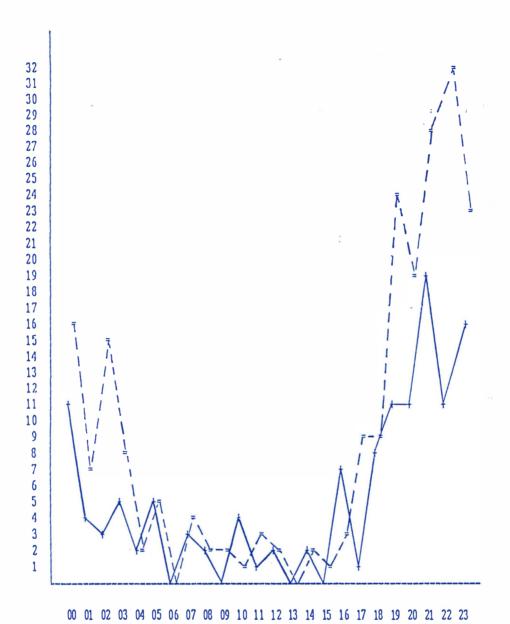
| | | 1989 | | 1990 |
|-------------------------------|----|------|-----|------|
| | # | % | # | ૠ |
| Insufficient Information | 74 | 52.5 | 110 | 47.4 |
| Possible/Probable Explanation | 47 | 33.3 | 88 | 37.9 |
| Unknown | 20 | 14.2 | 34 | 14.6 |

The hourly distribution of cases tends to follow the same pattern for 1990 as in the previous year. There appears to be a continuous curve, with a peak near 2100 hours local and a trough around 1000 hours local. The function is plotted on the following page.

The average number of witnesses per case went down from a value of 2.12/case in 1989 to 1.44/case in 1990. It is not known what this may indicate. It is possible that there might have been a tendency for only one of a pair or group of witnesses to report an incident, and hence this value would have declined. This may have been true in the NRC files, which may not reflect the total number of witnesses sharing a UFO experience.

The category of Duration is interesting in that it represents the <u>subjective</u> length of time the UFO experience lasted. Naturally, these times are greatly suspect because it is known that people tend to misjudge the flow of time. However, some people <u>can</u> be good at estimating time, so this value has some meaning. Although an estimate of "one hour" may be in error by several minutes, it is unlikely that the correct value would be, for example, one <u>minute</u>. Furthermore, there have been cases when a UFO was observed and clocked accurately, so that we can be reasonably certain that UFO events can last considerable periods of time. In the 1990 study, the average duration of a sighting can be calculated as a summation of all given durations then divided by the number of cases with a stated duration. The resulting value is around 19 minutes, which is of course a high value because of the large number of sightings lasting only a few seconds contrasted with a few that lasted several hours.

In cases where a colour of an object was reported, the most common colour was white (52 cases), followed by red (37 cases). Then, in descending order, there were also orange (22 cases), green (16 cases), blue (14 cases) and yellow (9 cases). Finally, there was one case of violet, five silver, one black, one brown and three objects that were multicoloured. As most UFOs are nocturnal starlike objects, this is not surprising.



The Number of cases is plotted vertically, while the Hour of the 24-hour day is plotted horizontally

Summary of Results

As with the 1989 Survey of Canadian UFO Reports, the 1990 Survey does not offer any positive proof of the physical reality of UFOs. However, it does show that some phenomenon which is called a UFO is continually being observed by witnesses. The typical UFO sighting is that of two people observing a moving, distant white or red light for a period of over 15 minutes. In most cases, the UFO is likely to be eventually identified as a conventional object such as an astronomical object. However, in a small percentage of cases, some UFOs do not appear to have an easy explanation and they may be given the label of "unknown".

What are these "unknowns"? An additional classification is useful to try and better understand this kind of report. In the gathering of data for the study, contributors were asked to give a value for the reliability of the report. Particularly, this value gives the likelihood that the UFO experience "really" occurred as described by the witness. Granted, it is impossible for any investigator to judge this absolute value; often, a subjective value for two categories of "strangeness" and "probability" is assigned. The reliability value is another subjective value imposed by the investigator or compiler (or both) with a scale such that the low values represent cases with little information content and observers of limited observing abilities and the higher values represent those cases with excellent witnesses (pilots, police, etc.) and also are well-investigated. Naturally, cases with higher values are preferred.

In the 1990 study, only 10 cases (4.3%) were high-reliability unknowns ($r \ge 8$). This agrees well with the 1989 results (4.9%). These were the following:

| Case | 900205 | Richmond, British Columbia |
|------|--|--|
| Case | 900218 | Richmond, British Columbia |
| Case | 900418 | North Vancouver, British Columbia |
| Case | 900711 | St. Ligouri, Quebec |
| Case | 900728 | Edmonton, Alberta |
| Case | 900810 | Winnipeg, Manitoba |
| Case | 900821 | Ebenezer, Prince Edward Island |
| Case | 900823 | Portage la Prairie, Manitoba |
| Case | 900901 | Williams Lake, British Columbia |
| Case | 901107 | Montreal, Quebec |
| | Case Case Case Case Case Case Case | Case 900205 Case 900218 Case 900418 Case 900711 Case 900728 Case 900810 Case 900821 Case 900823 Case 900901 Case 901107 |

The interpretation of this list is that these cases were among the most challenging of all the reports received in 1990. It should be noted that many UFO cases go unreported, and that there may be ten times as many UFO sightings that go unreported as those which get reported to public, private or military agencies. Furthermore, it should be noted that some cases with lower reliability ratings suffer only from incomplete investigations, and that they may well be more mysterious than those on the above list.

We have also learned that UFOs are constantly being reported at a rate of about ten per month across all of Canada, and one or two per month in most provinces. Witnesses range from farmhands to airline pilots and from teachers to police. Witnesses represent all age groups and racial origin. What is being observed? In most cases, only ordinary objects. However, this begs a question. If people are reporting things that can be explained, then the objects they observed were "really" there. Were the objects we can't identify "really" there as well? If so, what were they?

These are questions only continued and rational research can answer.

1990 Canadian UFO Reports

| DATE | TIME | PROV | CITY/TOWN | TYPE | REP | REL | COL | DUR | WIT | CONCL | COMMENTS |
|--------|------|----------|----------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-------|------------------------------------|
| 900103 | 1905 | PEI | UPTON | NL | R | 7 | В | | 1 | I | BLUE LIGHT W/3 LIGHTS REVOLVING |
| 900105 | 0230 | BC | RICHMOND | NL | R | 5 | 0 | 15m | 2 | Ī | |
| 900105 | 2145 | QUEBEC | MONTREAL | | R | 6 | | | 1 | Ī | RCMP REPORT |
| 900106 | 1800 | ONTARIO | KIRKLAND LAKE | | R | 6 | | | 1 | I | DND REPORT |
| 900106 | 0000 | QUEBEC | HULL | | R | 6 | | | 1 | Р | NRC REPORT |
| 900109 | 2310 | QUEBEC | QUEBEC CITY | NL | R | 7 | | 10m | 1 | U | 3 OBJECTS WITH "LIGHTNING RAIN" |
| 900109 | 1745 | NB | Sussex | NL | R | 6 | R | 02s | 1 | P | RCMP REPORT, PROBABLE METEOR |
| 900109 | 1745 | NB | FREDERICTON | NL | R | 6 | G | | 1 | P | RCMP REPORT, PROBABLE METEOR |
| 900111 | 1145 | ВС | DELTA | OD | R | 7 | S | 01m | 1 | U | "HELICOPTER WITHOUT BLADES" |
| 900112 | 1930 | BC | VANCOUVER | NL | R | 7 | W | 01 H | 1 | P | |
| 900115 | 0711 | QUEBEC | CFB BAGOTVILLE | NL | R | 7 | 9 | • | 1 | P | OBJECT "FALLING" ABOVE TREES |
| 900116 | 2200 | QUEBEC | LEAI2 | NL | R | 6 | | 20m | 1 | I | DND REPORT, GROUP OF 15 LIGHTS |
| 900116 | 2145 | QUEBEC | QUEBEC CITY | NL | R | 7 | W | 02s | 1 | U | GLOWING OBJECT ON HORIZON |
| 900118 | 2145 | NS | RIVER DENYS | NO | R | 6 | R | 20m | 1 | P | OVAL OBJECT WITH LIGHTS |
| 900121 | 1730 | SK | LAKE OF THE PRAIRIES | NL | 0 | 5 | W | | 1 | I | CIRCULAR OBJECT MOVING EASTWARD |
| 900121 | 2030 | SK | LAKE OF THE PRAIRIES | NL | 0 | 5 | H | | 1 | I | |
| 900122 | | QUEBEC | Masson | NO | R | 6 | | | 1 | I | NRC, REVOLVING OVAL OBJECT |
| 900126 | 0030 | QUEBEC | Labelle/La Minerve | NL | R | 6 | | 20m | 1 | P | NRC REPORT, TWO STARLIKE OBJECTS |
| 900126 | 0101 | BC | KAMLOOPS | ND | R | 6 | W | 10s | 4 | I | |
| 900128 | 2130 | QUEBEC | CAP-DE-LA-MADELINE | NL | R | 7 | W | | 1 | I | HUGE OBJECT "DARTED ABOUT" |
| 900129 | 1854 | MANITOBA | KELSEY | NL | R | 6 | G | 045 | 1 | P | DND REPORT, PROBABLE METEOR |
| 900204 | 2055 | NB | Dorchester | NO | R | 6 | | 05m | 1 | I | DETAIL OBSERVED WHEN OVERHEAD |
| 900205 | 0235 | BC | RICHMOND | NO | R | 9 | 8 | 01m | 2 | U | "HAMBURGER", UV GLOW |
| 900208 | 1000 | NWT | FORT MCPHERSON | NL | R | 6 | 0 | | 1 | I | RCMP REPORT, BRIGHT LIGHTS SEEN |
| 900208 | 2215 | BC | Burnaby | NL | R | 5 | Y | 05m | 2 | I | |
| 900212 | | BC | KAMLOOPS | NL | 0 | 4 | R | | | I | |
| 900212 | 2020 | BC | KAMLOOPS | NL | R | 8 | R | 02m | M | P | POSSIBLE BALLOON/FLARE |
| 900212 | | BC | KAMLOOPS | NL | 0 | 4 | R | | | I | DEPARTED "STRAIGHT UP" |
| 900215 | 2130 | PEI | WATERVALE | NL | R | 6 | | 02H | 1 | P | GROUP OF FLASHING LIGHTS, STARLIKE |
| 900218 | 0405 | BC | West Vancouver | NL | R | 5 | ¥ | 30m | 1 | P | EGG-SHAPED OBJECT |
| 900218 | 0500 | BC | RICHMOND | NL | R | 8 | H | 10m | 2 | U | CIVILIAN PILOT WITNESS |
| 900219 | 2108 | ВС | VANCOUVER | NL | R | 6 | H | 03s | 1 | P | ZIG-ZAG/90 DEGREE ANGLE |
| 900222 | 1915 | ВС | Vancouver | HL | R | 5 | Y | 01 M | 1 | I | "PERIPHERAL COLOURED LIGHTS" |
| 900226 | 1900 | BC | North Vancouver | c1 | R | 7 | R | 02m | 1 | U | NEAR HOUSE; UNUSUAL SOUND |
| 900304 | | BC | SURREY | NL | R | 5 | R | 10s | 2 | I | |
| 900306 | | QUEBEC | CHICOUTIMI | NL | R | 6 | В | 03н | 1 | P | DND REPORT, STARLIKE OBJECT |
| 900310 | | MAHITOBA | | NL | 0 | 8 | 1 | 25M | M | P | MULTICOLOURED STAR FLASHING |
| 900312 | | NB | CHARLO | NL | R | 6 | ¥ | 15m | 3 | P | BRIGHT, WITH INTERMITTENT BEACON |
| 900323 | 2018 | | VINNIPEG | HL | R | 6 | R | 10s | 1 | P | "SIZE OF A HARDBALL" |
| 900326 | 2020 | ONTARIO | BRAMPTON | NL | R | 6 | 0 | | 1 | I | 5 OR 6 LIGHTS IN ARROW FORMATION |
| 900399 | 1130 | ONTARIO | | C4 | 0 | 5 | | | 1 | U | TWO ROUND "THINGS" IN ROOM |
| 900401 | 0300 | BC | MISSION/MATSOUI | C4 | R | 8 | | | 3 | U | PARANORMAL, MSG. TIME, ETC. |
| 900409 | 0030 | MANITOBA | DAUPHIN | 00 | R | 6 | | | 1 | I | CIGAR-SHAPED OBJECT |
| 900409 | 0545 | ONTARIO | PALMERTON | ИО | R | 6 | 0 | 05m | 1 | I | DOMED OBJECT |
| 900410 | 0005 | ONTARIO | SCHRIEBER | NL | R | 6 | | | 1 | Р | BRIGHT FIREBALL |
| 900412 | | BC | West Vancouver | NL | R | 5 | 0 | 04m | 3 | I | NEBULOUS OVOID |
| 900413 | 2355 | QUEBEC | BAIE COMEAU | NL | R | / | | |] | Р | PROBABLE METEOR |
| 900413 | | BC . | New Westminster | NL | R | 5 | R | 10s | 1 | I | |

| 900413 | | ВС | LANGLEY | NL | R | 5 | 0 | 02m | 1 | I | TREETOP LEVEL |
|--------|------|----------|-------------------|------|---|--------|-----|------|-----|--------|-------------------------------------|
| 900413 | 2200 | BC | SURREY | NL | R | 5 | R | 01m | 2 | Ī | |
| 900414 | 1745 | BC | CORTES/QUADRA IS. | N.C. | 0 | 2 | IV. | 0111 | ٠ | Ī | |
| | | | | c 1 | | | | 02m | | | OVER END OF DRIVEWAY |
| 900414 | 2330 | BC | WHITE ROCK | c1 | R | 5 | R | | | I | |
| 900414 | 1745 | BC | Cortes/Quadra Is. | NL | R | 6 | | 02s | ! | P | BALL OF FIRE, PROBABLE METEOR |
| 900415 | 2230 | ALBERTA | ST. PAUL | NO | R | 7 | | 05ห | 1 | I | RCMP observer, cone-shaped object |
| 900415 | 2340 | SK | EATONIA | NO | R | 6 | 0 | | 1 | P | GROWING CIRCLE OF LIGHT |
| 900415 | 2215 | BC | WHITE ROCK | NL | R | 7 | 0 | 01H | 4 | Р | BLOB OF LIGHT OVER HOUSES |
| 900415 | 2035 | BC | RICHMOND | NL | R | 3 | 0 | 20s | | I | |
| 900415 | 2220 | BC | ARMSTRONG | NL | R | 9 | G | 15m | 9 | Р | "BONFIRE SHAPED LIKE MUSICAL NOTE" |
| 900415 | 2230 | BC | VANCOUVER | NL | R | 4 | В | 02m | i | Р | BARIUM RELEASE? |
| | | BC | PEMBERTON | NL | R | 4 | 8 | 10m | ż | P P | BARIUM RELEASE? |
| 900415 | 2250 | | | | | · | _ | 05m | 5 | P | BARIUM RELEASE? |
| 900415 | 2245 | BC | VANCOUVER | NL | R | 4 | 8 | | J | • | |
| 900415 | 2230 | BC | VANCOUVER | NL | R | / | G | 01n | 0 | P | BARIUM RELEASE? |
| 900415 | 2315 | BC | West Vancouver | NL | R | 7 | G | 30s | 2 | Р | STRANGE HAZE |
| 900416 | 0005 | ВС | VANCOUVER | C4 | R | 7 | S | 02H | 1 | U | ALLEGED ABDUCTION |
| 900416 | 0545 | BC | FORT NELSON | NL . | R | 6 | | 02m | 1 | I | ROUND LIGHT SOURCE |
| 900416 | 0100 | MANITOBA | ETHELBERT | ND | 0 | 7 | G | 45s | 2 | Р | PROB. BARIUM CLOUD RELEASED AT 0045 |
| 900416 | 0545 | BC | FORT NELSON | NL | 0 | 3 | Y | 01m | | Ī | BARIUM CLOUD? |
| 900417 | 1945 | BC | VANCOUVER | NO | R | 7 | Ý | 05s | 2 | P | BRIGHT, WENT BEHIND HOUSE |
| | | | | | | 7 | - | 20s | 1 | • | DRIGHT, HENT BEHIND HOUSE |
| 900417 | 2200 | BC | RICHMOND | NL | R | , r | 0 | | 1 | I | OTIVES OFFI BY CUTIO |
| 900417 | 1645 | BC | New Westminster | DO | R | 5 | S | 10s | - ! | I | SILVER, SEEN BY CHILD |
| 900417 | 2150 | BC | Burnaby | NL | R | 5 | A | 01m | 1 | I | £ |
| 900418 | 2115 | ВС | VANCOUVER | NL | R | 8 | 8 | 01m | 1 | I | MOVING LIGHT ABOVE TREETOPS |
| 900418 | 2100 | BC | VANCOUVER | NL | R | 8 | R | 10s | 1 | I | RED-ORANGE |
| 900418 | 2245 | ВС | West Vancouver | КL | R | 8 | R | 01m | 1 | I | OVER WATER |
| 900418 | 1900 | BC | RICHMOND | NL | R | 8 | Y | 01m | 1 | I | YELLOW-DRANGE |
| 900418 | 2245 | BC | NORTH YANCOUVER | NL | R | 8 | R | 02m | ż | Ü | TEECON ONNINGE |
| | | | | | | | | 01M | 1 | | |
| 900418 | 1935 | ВС | BURNABY | NL | R | 8 | 0 | | 1 | I | |
| 900418 | 2030 | BC | VANCOUVER | NL | R | 8 | 0 | 30s | 2 | I | ORANGE-RED |
| 900418 | 2245 | ВС | VANCOUVER | NL | R | 8 | 0 | 05m | 2 | I | |
| 900418 | | BC | ∀ANCOUVER | ٨L | R | 3 | | | | I | |
| 900418 | | BC | VANCOUVER | NL | R | 3 | | | | I | |
| 900418 | | BC | VANCOUVER | NL | R | 3 | | | | I | |
| 900419 | 2130 | BC | BURNABY | NL | R | 6 | R | 15s | | I | MOVING GLOW |
| 900421 | 2245 | BC | NORTH VANCOUVER | NL | R | 7 | W | 10s | 1 | Ī | REPEATER, ABDUCTEE? |
| | | BC | VANCOUVER | NL | R | 3 | " | 100 | • | Ī | ner enten, noovotee. |
| 900421 | | | | | | 7 | • | 05M | 1 | | RETIRED MILITARY OFFICER WITNESS |
| 900422 | | BC | North Vancouver | NL | R | | G | บวท | 1 | I | |
| 900423 | 1950 | ONTARIO | LONDON | NL | R | 6 | | | ! | P | PROBABLE METEOR |
| 900424 | 2250 | SK | LLOYDMINSTER | NL | R | 6 | | 02M | I | I | ROUND OBJ. GREW TO SIZE OF MOON |
| 900424 | 2230 | QUEBEC | BAGOTVILLE | NL | R | 6 | 0 | 15m | 1 | I | BRIGHT, ROUND LIGHT SOURCE |
| 900424 | 2325 | BC | VANCOUVER | NL | R | 6 | W | 20s | 3 | I | ELONGATED/PULSING OBJECT |
| 900425 | 0015 | BC | SURREY | NL | R | 5 | Υ | 30m | 1 | Р | CHANGED SHAPE |
| 900425 | | BC | SURREY | NL | R | 6 | W | 13m | 1 | P | CHANGED COLOURS |
| 900425 | | BC | DELTA | NL | R | 5 | Ä | 03m | i | Ī | WHITISH-BLUE COLOUR |
| | | BC | NEW WESTMINSTER | | | 7 | Ÿ | 01H | ż | | WIII 1311 BEDE GOLOUR |
| 900425 | | | | NL | R | | Ħ | | 1 | P | DOUND DALL CTIVED OUTED FOCE |
| 900425 | 2002 | ALBERTA | CALGARY | ND | R | 6 | | 15M | ı | I | ROUND BALL, SILVER OUTER EDGE |
| 900430 | | TWN | FORT SIMPSON | NL | R | 6 | | 01s | | Р | PROBABLE METEOR |
| 900502 | | BC | VANCOUVER | C4 | R | 7 | | | 1 | I | ALLEGED ABDUCTION |
| 900503 | 2255 | ONTARIO | KEEWATIN | NL | R | 6 | 0 | 15m | 1 | I | moved from N to S in 15 min. |
| 900504 | 1650 | BC | NEW WESTMINSTER | DD | R | 5 | В | 05m | | I | MOVED SLOWLY W @ 1000FT? |
| 900507 | 2025 | ONTARIO | NORTH BAY | NL | R | 6 | G | 25m | 1 | Р | PROBABLE ASTRONOMICAL |
| 900507 | 2244 | QUEBEC | MONTREAL | NL | R | 6 | W | | 1 | P | TACHES LUMIERES BLANCHES |
| | | | | | | | | 0311 | 1 | | ERRATIC/JERKY MOVEMENTS |
| 900509 | 2130 | ВС | VANCOUVER | c1 | R | 6 | A | 03н | 1 | Р | CKKWITCINEKKI WAAFWENI? |

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| 900511 | 2125 | QUEBEC | AYLMER | NL | R | 6 | | 10s | 1 | Р | BOULE DE FEU, BRIUT D'ENGIN P'TIT |
|--------|-------|----------|----------------------|----|-----|---|----|-------|---|---|--|
| 900511 | 2330 | BC | CAMPBELL RIVER | ND | R | 5 | | 02m | • | Ī | DELTOID, "RIBBED", HUMMING |
| 900520 | 0215 | SK | FIELDING | | R | 6 | 11 | 01m | 1 | Ī | ROUND, INTENSELY BRIGHT LIGHT |
| | | | | NL | | | H | | 1 | _ | |
| 900521 | 0027 | ALBERTA | EDMONTON | NL | R | 6 | 8 | 20M | ١ | P | BALL OF LIGHT: BLUE, RED, WHITE |
| 900530 | 1545 | BC | GUILDFORD | DD | R | 8 | R | 40m | 2 | P | "BALL BEARING", BALLOOM? |
| 900599 | | BC | VICTORIA | NL | R | 2 | | | | I | |
| 900603 | 2100 | QUEBEC | Buckingham | NL | R | 6 | | 02H | 1 | I | SPHERE DEPLACAIT, SERPENTINE |
| 900606 | 2300 | BC | SEYMOUR NARROWS | סא | R | 8 | W | 05н | 2 | I | SS Nordham cruise ship |
| 900607 | 0258 | NFLD | WABASH | NL | R | 4 | W | 01s | | P | PROBABLE METEOR |
| 900608 | 0210 | KFLD | CH. PORT-AUX-BASQUES | NL | R | 6 | | 10s | | Р | FIREBALL SEEN FROM AIRLINER |
| 900608 | 1700 | ONTARIO | CFB PETAWAWA | DD | R | 6 | S | 05m | 1 | I | SILVER TEAR-DROP |
| 900611 | 2205 | QUEBEC | CHICOUTIMI | NL | R | 6 | Y | 02H | 1 | P | PROBABLE ASTRONOMICAL |
| 900616 | 2030 | QUEBEC | MARKDALE | NL | R | 6 | 8 | 02s | i | P | PROBABLE METEOR |
| 900620 | 2230 | BC | VANCOUVER | NL | R | 8 | W | 10m | í | P | AIRCRAFT/ASTRON? |
| | | BC | | | | 7 | W | 05M | 1 | | STAR-POINTS IN FORMATION |
| 900626 | 2330 | | YANCOUVER | NL | R | • | H | | 1 | U | |
| 900628 | 1400 | BC | BURNABY | DD | R | 5 | | 03m | | I | 'BALL BEARING' |
| 900629 | 2130 | ONEBEC | BAIE COMEAU | ND | R | 6 | | 02m | 1 | I | FAISCEAU LUMIERE 100 PIEDS DIAMETRE |
| 900702 | 0020 | ONTARIO | PETERBOROUGH | NL | R | 6 | R | | 1 | Р | RED-ORANGE FIREBALL: POSSIBLE METEOR |
| 900707 | 0200 | SK | Balcarres | NL | R | 6 | | | 2 | I | POSSIBLE ASTRONOMICAL: VENUS? |
| 900711 | 2215 | QUEBEC | ST. LIGOURI | ND | R | 8 | R | 12m | 2 | U | DISC WITHIN 200 METRES |
| 900712 | 0055 | ВС | VICTORIA | NL | R | 5 | 0 | 15 m | 2 | I | |
| 900713 | 1705 | ALBERTA | SHERWOOD PARK | DD | R | 6 | - | 15m | 1 | I | UPSIDE-DOWN BOWL |
| 900715 | 0708 | BC | SURREY | 00 | R | 7 | 1 | 08m | 1 | Ū | BROWN OBJECT |
| 900716 | 2357 | ALBERTA | WHITECOURT | NL | R | Ġ | R | 0011 | i | P | BRIGHT, WHITE FIREBALL |
| | | | | | | 5 | | 04s | 1 | | |
| 900718 | 2200 | BC | RICHMOND | NL | R | | Y | 045 | 1 | P | SHIMMERING SPHERE |
| 900723 | 0005 | BC | SMITHERS | NL | R | 6 | | 00 | | I | 'METEORITE' |
| 900723 | 0215 | ВС | VANCOUVER | NL | R | 5 | W | 02H | 1 | I | 3 OBJECTS "PLAYING TAG" |
| 900728 | 0020 | ALBERTA | EDMONTON | ND | R | 8 | R | 06s | 1 | U | 3 DISCS MOVING AT HIGH SPEED |
| 900729 | 2300 | QUEBEC | CHICOUTIMI | NL | R | 6 | R | | 1 | P | RED/ORANGE FIREBALL |
| 900730 | 0030 | QUEBEC | DRUMMONDVILLE | NO | 0 | 5 | | | 6 | I | CIGAR-SHAPED OBJECT OVER CITY |
| 900801 | 0220 | QUEBEC | MONTREAL | NL | R | 6 | Υ | 20s | 1 | I | TWO BRIGHT CIRCULAR Y/O OBJECTS |
| 900801 | 0337 | MANITOBA | _ | NL | R | 5 | - | | 1 | Ī | "TWO LIGHTS IN THE SKY" |
| 900801 | 0149 | BC | VANCOUVER/SANDSPIT | NL | R | G | W | 02s | • | P | PROBABLE METEOR |
| 900806 | 1730 | BC | NORTH YANCOUVER | NL | R | 4 | п | 023 | | Ī | SEVERAL SMALL OBJ., VERY HIGH, FAST |
| | | | | | | 7 | | 1Eu | A | | |
| 900807 | 2345 | BC | DELTA | ND | R | - | G | 15M | 4 | U | THREE GOLD BOOMERANGS |
| 900807 | 2000 | BC | YANCOUVER | NL | R | 7 | R | 45m | 4 | Р | REVOLVING RING OF LIGHTS |
| 900808 | | BC | North Vancouver | NL | R | 7 | R | 01 H | _ | P | RING-SHAPED |
| 900808 | | ВС | PORT COQUITLAM | ۲K | R | 7 | | 30m | 3 | P | "REPETITIOUS FIREWORKS", ASTRON? |
| 900809 | 2050 | QUEBEC | HUNTINGTON | NL | R | 6 | R | 30m | 1 | I | BRIGHT, RED FLASHING LIGHT |
| 900810 | 2130 | MANITOBA | VINNIPEG | NL | R | 8 | W | 15m | 3 | U | 1 ATC WITNESS; LIGHTS ON HORIZON |
| 900812 | | ALBERTA | FORT McMurray | NL | R | 6 | В | | 1 | Р | BRIGHT OBJ. BROKE INTO 4 PIECES |
| 900812 | | BC | WEST VANCOUVER | NL | R | 7 | В | 02H | 1 | Р | LIGHTS "REVOLVING AROUND THEMSELVES" |
| 900813 | 0030 | BC | North Vancouver | PH | p | 5 | W | | • | Ī | NO OBJECT VISUALLY OBSERVED |
| 900814 | 2345 | NB | STEEVES MOUNTAIN | NL | n, | 6 | R | 45m | 1 | P | LIGHT THAT WENT "UP AND DOWN" |
| | | | | | η . | 7 | | 4311 | 1 | | LIGHTS IN FIELD NEAR CROP CIRC SITE |
| 900814 | 0530 | MANITOBA | PETERSFIELD | NL | R | / | H | 154 | 7 | I | |
| 900815 | 0020 | ВС | North Vancouver | NL | R | 8 | M | 15M |) | P | VIEWED FROM SEVERAL LOCATIONS |
| 900816 | 2230 | BC | VANCOUVER | NL | R | 7 | G | 30m | 2 | I | FLICKERING LIGHTS IN A LINE |
| 900816 | 2230 | BC | VANCOUVER | NL | R | 7 | W | 03m | | U | WHITE BAR OF LIGHT; ABDUCTION? |
| 900817 | 0130 | MANITOBA | WINNIPEG | NL | R | 6 | W | | 1 | I | YOUNG BOY SAW "WHITE THING" IN SKY |
| 900818 | 2300 | ONTARIO | LAKE OF THE WOODS | ND | R | 7 | W | | 2 | P | LIGHTS ON LAKE MOVING LIKE "BEETLE" |
| 900818 | 2220 | MANITOBA | SANFORD | NL | R | 6 | | 02s | 2 | Р | "SHIP DISAPPEARING AT WARP SPEED" |
| 900818 | 0005 | BC | RICHMOND | NL | R | 7 | R | 10m | 2 | I | |
| 900819 | 0230 | MANITOBA | VINNIPEG | NL | R | 3 | •• | 02s | ī | P | "LIGHT WHIZZING BY", PROBABLE METEOR |
| 900819 | 0300 | BC | BURNABY | NL | R | 7 | W | 15m | i | I | The state of the s |
| 300013 | 0.000 | UL | UVNINDI | ML | π | / | п | 1 111 | 1 | 1 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 900819 | 0200 | ONTARIO | MINAKI | NL | R | 8 | ¥ | 02H | 1 | Р | BRIGHT LIGHT IN E, "NOT STAR" |
|--------|------|----------|--------------------|----|---|---|----|-------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| 900819 | 2140 | MANITOBA | | NL | R | 7 | W | 04M | 1 | P | LIGHT MOVING ERRATICALLY, ON AND OFF |
| 900819 | 2030 | | VINNIPEG | NL | R | 7 | Ÿ | 025 | i | P | FIREBALL |
| 900821 | 1950 | NS | | | | - | ' | 023 | 1 | | RED-HOT METAL LANDED 300 YDS. AWAY |
| | | | FRENCHVILLE | EV | R | 6 | | 07 | 1 | U | |
| 900821 | 1950 | PEI | EBENEZER | NL | R | 6 | Ж | 03H | 1 | U | GLOWING OBJECT LANDED IN WOODS |
| 900821 | 2245 | | Poplar Point | NL | R | 6 | R | | } | I | ROUND, MULTICOLOURED |
| 900821 | 2330 | MANITOBA | VINNIPEG | NL | R | 4 | | | | I | SMALL LIGHTS MOVING IRREGULARLY |
| 900821 | 2030 | MANITOBA | VINNIPEG | NL | R | 7 | W | 10m | 2 | U | APPEARED "LIKE SHUTTLE BLOWING UP" |
| 900822 | 1930 | NS | MIDDLETON | NL | R | 6 | 0 | 05s | 1 | Р | ORANGE/YELLOW CIRCULAR OBJECT |
| 900822 | 1915 | NS | Morristown | NL | R | 6 | • | 05m | 1 | Ī | "VERY BRIGHT CIRCULAR OBJECT" |
| | | NB | BELLEFORD | ND | R | 6 | | 0311 | i | P | BRIGHT, '5 FEET LONG', METEOR |
| 900822 | 1900 | | | | | | | 050 | 1 | - | |
| 900822 | 1830 | QUEBEC | ILE DE LA MADELINE | NL | R | 6 | R | 05s | | P | BRIGHT BALL WITH TAIL |
| 900823 | 0245 | BC | VANCOUVER | NL | R | 7 | A | 05m | 1 | I | TUGBOAT OPERATOR WITNESS |
| 900823 | 1930 | КB | CHATHAM HEAD | NL | R | 6 | G | 02s | 1 | P | OVAL OBJECT |
| 900823 | 2140 | MANITOBA | PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE | NL | R | 9 | R | | 2 | U | PILOTS SAW FORMATION OF LIGHTS |
| 900823 | 0230 | YUKON | WHITEHORSE | NL | R | 8 | W | 30s | 1 | Р | PROBABLE SATELLITE |
| 900824 | 1900 | S.K. | WATSON | EV | R | 6 | | | 1 | Ī | "SCREECHING"; 42-FT BLACK RING FOUND |
| 900825 | 0115 | BC | WEST VANCOUVER | NL | R | 6 | Ж | 12m | i | Ī | "SNAKE MOVEMENTS" |
| 900825 | 2300 | | MONTREAL/ROCK I. | | R | 6 | п | 045 | i | P | FIREBALL |
| | | QUEBEC | | NL | | | | | 1 | | |
| 900825 | 0300 | ONTARIO | NAPANEE | NL | R | 6 | G | 30M | 1 | P | PROB. STAR |
| 900827 | 1930 | ONTARIO | Hamner | DD | R | 6 | \$ | 02m | 1 | I | LARGE WINGLESS OBJECT |
| 900827 | 2325 | BC | SURREY | NL | R | 7 | H | 20m | 5 | V | SUDDEN ACCELERATION |
| 900828 | 2130 | ONTARIO | Markham | NL | R | 6 | G | 02s | 1 | Р | GREEN FIREBALL WITH TRAIL |
| 900828 | 2340 | ВС | SURREY | NL | R | 5 | 0 | 15s | 1 | W | |
| 900829 | 1900 | BC | CAMPBELL RIVER | NL | R | 8 | R | 04m | 2 | Р | LASER EFFECT? |
| 900899 | 1300 | BC | VILLIAMS LAKE | NL | R | 6 | W | • | М | Ī | SAME TIME AS RING TRACE FOUND |
| 900899 | | ONTARIO | ELORA | C4 | R | 7 | п | | ï | Ū | "HAGGING", FACE OF ENTITY SEEN |
| | | | | | | 7 | 11 | UEM | 1 | - | SAME TIME AS RING TRACE FOUND |
| 900899 | | BC | VILLIAMS LAKE | NL | R | | A | 05M | 1 | I | |
| 900901 | | BC | VILLIAMS LAKE | c2 | R | 8 | R | 20m | 2 | U | RING TRACE, ANIMAL REACTIONS |
| 900901 | 2230 | BC | DELTA | NL | R | 7 | R | 09m | 1 | I | |
| 900904 | 1940 | MANITOBA | BALMORAL | NL | R | 6 | | 15s | 1 | I | MOVING BRIGHT LIGHT |
| 900904 | 2100 | MANITOBA | LAC DU BONNET | NL | R | 6 | | | 1 | P | "FALLING STAR" |
| 900904 | 2230 | ВС | CASTLEGAR | NL | R | 7 | ₩ | 02m | 2 | Р | BRIGHT BOL, LIT VALLEY, INTO RIVER |
| 900906 | 2050 | ALBERTA | EDMONTON ATC | NL | R | 6 | W | 05s | Ĩ | P | WHITE FIREBALL |
| 900915 | 1858 | SK | TRAMPING LAKE | NL | R | 6 | | 10s | i | P | FIREBALL |
| | 1934 | | LAC A LA TORTUE | NL | R | 6 | W | 045 | i | P | PROB. METEOR |
| 900916 | | QUEBEC | | | | | | | 1 | | PILOT SAW A "WHITE AIRCRAFT" |
| 900919 | | QUEBEC | ST. JEAN | DD | R | 7 | Ä | | 1 | I | |
| 900919 | 1221 | QUEBEC | ST. JEAN | DD | R | 7 | W | 01m | | I | AIRLINE CREW SAW VERY LARGE UFO |
| 900920 | 0330 | ONTARIO | THUNDER BAY | NL | R | 6 | | | - | I | OBJ. "LOWER THAN STARS" |
| 900921 | 1420 | NS | Upper Lakeville | DD | R | 6 | | 10m | 1 | I | OBJECT WITH SURROUNDING HAZE |
| 900924 | 2100 | BC | CLEARWATER | NL | R | 6 | G | | 1 | Р | OBJECT FALLING FROM SKY |
| 900925 | 0930 | BC | CAMPBELL RIVER | NL | R | G | 0 | | 1 | I | ORANGE-RED FLAME; METEOR? |
| 900925 | 2000 | QUEBEC | BAIE DE SHAWINIGAN | ND | R | 7 | R | 03m | 2 | U | CIGAR-SHAPED OBJ. WITH LIGHTS |
| 900930 | 0300 | ONTARIO | CAMBRIDGE | C4 | 0 | 5 | | | 1 | U | "HAGGING"; MINIMAL OTHER INFORMATION |
| 901006 | 1800 | QUEBEC | THURSO | ci | R | 3 | | | • | Ĭ | OBJ. NEAR GROUND; CREATURE SEEN? |
| 901006 | 1831 | QUEBEC | MASSON | ND | R | 7 | D | 15m | 3 | U | SEVERAL SAW "GIANT FLOATING FROG" |
| | | | | - | | , | R | | J | | |
| 901007 | 2120 | BC | TERRACE | ND | R | 0 | Y | 03 m | 1 | I | FLAMES AROUND OBJECT |
| 901010 | 2230 | NFLD | HOPEALL | NL | R | p | • | 4.5 | 1 | I | BIG OBJ. WITH MULTICOLOURED LIGHTS |
| 901012 | 0930 | BC | Burnaby | DD | R | 7 | | 10s | 2 | U | AURAL ANOMALY, ANIMAL REACTIONS |
| 901016 | 0700 | ВС | CASTLEGAR | NL | R | 7 | R | 02m | 2 | P | TURBINE SOUND |
| 901016 | | ВС | CASTLEGAR | ND | R | 5 | R | 15m | 1 | Р | HOVERED OVER SCHOOL |
| 901016 | 0700 | BC | CASTLEGAR | ХL | R | 7 | 0 | 02m | 2 | Р | HOVERED, APPROACHED, WENT AWAY |
| 901020 | 1100 | MANITOBA | GRAND RAPIDS | EV | R | 6 | • | | 1 | Ī | "LIGHTNING HIT THE ROAD" |
| 901021 | 2148 | | | | | | 0 | | 1 | | CONE-SHAPED, VERY FAST, S-N |
| 301071 | 2140 | NFLD | St. John's | ND | R | 6 | 0 | | ı | I | CUME-SHAPEU, VEKI PASI, 3-M |
| | | | | | | | | | | | <i>i</i> |

| 901023 | 2130 | QUEBEC | MARTINDALE | NL | R | 6 | | 02s | 1 | P | BRIGHT FIREBALL |
|--------|------|---------|---------------------|----|---|---|----|-------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 901026 | 2306 | SK | PUNNICHY | NL | R | 6 | 0 | 40m | 1 | I | LARGE ORANGE LIGHT |
| 901027 | 0330 | ONTARIO | VINCHESTER | NL | R | 6 | В | | 1 | I | 3 OBJECTS: BLUE, RED, YELLOW |
| 901031 | 2120 | QUEBEC | JEANNE D'ARC DIONNE | NL | R | 3 | ٧ | | | I | VIOLET LIGHT GOING ON & OFF |
| 901099 | | BC | RUTLAND/KELOWNA | NL | R | 7 | W | 15m | 1 | P | MULTICOLORED LIGHTS, REVOLVING |
| 901099 | 2215 | ВС | MAPLE RIDGE | NL | R | 8 | R | 01н | 7 | P | POSS. ASTRONOMICAL OBJECT |
| 901107 | 0815 | ALBERTA | GRANDE PRAIRIE | ND | R | 5 | | | 1 | I | "OPAQUE ROUND LIKE RUBBER BALL" (?) |
| 901107 | 1900 | QUEBEC | MONTREAL | NL | R | 8 | R | 03н | М | U | LIGHT SOURCE IN SKY; PHOTOS |
| 901107 | 2100 | QUEBEC | MONTREAL | NL | R | 7 | | 03н | 1 | Р | POLICEMAN WITNESS |
| 901110 | 2000 | QUEBEC | EDMOND LAKE | NL | R | 6 | G | 01m | 1 | I | ROUND OBJ., GREEN, YELLOW, RED |
| 901111 | 1900 | BC | NORTH DELTA | DD | R | 5 | • | 01ห | 1 | U | BLACK EGG W/2 WHITE LIGHTS |
| 901116 | 1630 | BC | SURREY | DD | R | 6 | S | 02m | 1 | U | SILVER DISK WITH "BUMP" |
| 901118 | 1900 | BC | SURREY | C4 | R | 7 | | | 1 | U | ALLEGED ABDUCTION |
| 901120 | 1800 | ONTARIO | TORONTO | NL | R | 6 | | 04н | | Р | "6 STARS IN A GROUP" |
| 901121 | 2300 | SK | PIKE LAKE | NL | R | 6 | | 01н | 1 | I | BRIGHT LIGHT SOURCE |
| 901123 | 1930 | BC | SURREY | C4 | R | 7 | | | 2 | U | ALLEGED "REPEAT" ABDUCTION |
| 901128 | 2230 | ONTARIO | TORONTO | NL | R | 6 | G | 02s | | P | GLOWING GREEN MASS, MOVING QUICKLY |
| 901128 | 1730 | BC | RICHMOND | סס | R | 6 | W | 01M | 2 | U | SOUNDLESS TRIANGLE OF LIGHTS |
| 901207 | 1850 | ВС | SURREY | NL | R | 6 | В | 02 n | 1 | I | |
| 901208 | 0216 | BC | NEW WESTMINSTER | NL | R | չ | \$ | 03н | 1 | I | |
| 901214 | 2130 | BC | SQUAMISH | NL | R | 5 | W | 25m | 1 | P | "FLUORESCENT" GROUND LIGHT |
| 901222 | 1830 | BC | South Vancouver | c1 | R | 7 | 2 | 10m | 1 | I | MULTICOLOUED LIGHT |
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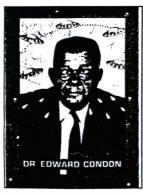
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Here are some examples of "Saucer People" trading cards.

Utrading Cards

By Jay Rath

al to The Capital Time

ever mind whether

or not flying sau-cers are real. Are they cool? The creators of "Saucer People" think so. It's a set of trading cards many of them created by Wisconsin artists and writers - that provide a historical overview of UFO encounters.

The 36-card set costs \$10.95, and ranges from naive encounter tales of the 1950s to the buzzing of nuclear bomb sites in the 1970s. A full-color illustration is on one side, with text on the reverse.

The nationwide release to book and specialty stores is scheduled for this month.

Though the publisher of the cards is based in Wisconsin, the talents weren't brought together out of hometown pride. The publisher says that odds were in favor of it.

"Wisconsin, for whatever reason, truly has a disproportionate share of comics creators," says Dennis Kitchen, founder of the Kitchen Sink Inc. publishing company, based in Princeton. "It's not typical. It's really not."

Kitchen Sink, a longtime publisher of underground comic books, these days also publishes more mainstream comics, and creates scholarly packages reprinting classic cartoons, such as Al Capp s "Li'l Abner" and Milt Caniff's "Steve Can-

yon."
"Wisconsin is a hotbed of comic book and cartoon people to begin with," says Madisonian Jamie Riehle editor and a writer for the project. "We had access to a lot of Wisconsin based artists, and we also went after top artists around the country.

he card series is the brainchild of Madiso-nian Eric Nesheim, an instructor in typographical design at Madison Area Technical College.

Other artists involved in the project include John Nyburg, Madison, who has worked on "Nexus" and "Plastic Man" comics; Dan Burr, Milwaukee; and Jeff Butler, Menomonee Falls. Other contributing artists from around the country include Don Simpson, Howard Cruse and Steve Bis-



"Saucer People" is a set of soon-to-be-released trading cards that put UFO sightings into a historical perspective. The card series was created in part by Eric Nesheim (above).

sette.
"You know, I'm not really involved in this subject to discover whether it's true or not true that there are UFOs," says Nesheim. "I'm interested in this culture that's grown up around UFOs: the cult groups, the serious investigators and the popular culture.

"Flying saucers were part of an era," Riehle says. "The '50s,

"Flying saucers have always been cool," says Riehle. "I mean, I'm a child of the '60s. I used to hang out outside to see if I could find any.

hat's not to say that everything is taken seriously. Take card No. 7, the story of Ozark farmer Buck Nelson's 1955 UFO abduction.

'I'm interested in this culture that's grown up around UFOs: the cult groups, the serious investigators and the popular culture.'

ERIC NESHEIM

the '60s, the start of the '70s."

Television programs such as "The Invaders," "Star Trek" and "Lost in Space" combined with news reports in those decades to create a science fiction subculture, which Riehle says is part of a renewed fascination with all things "retro."

It's not that UFOs are subject to the whims of fashion, but that the public's interest in them — and interpretation of them — is.

"Of his space flight, Buck said, I couldn't see the sun because it was very dark in space.'

"We tried to let the humor come out naturally," Riehle says, "but we dealt with the more serious cases, too.

Through UFO researcher Todd Zechel, the project re-ceived access to previously secret CIA information on UFO sightings through the Freedom of Information Act.

Some cards, such as No. 21, may make the government squirm. It's about the Sept. 15, 1964, launch and flight of an Atlas "F" missile at California's Vandenberg Air Force Base.

The event was captured by a television camera coupled with a radar-guided telescope. Upon review, the two officers in charge of the taping discovered that "a bright object appeared just after the missile's launch."

Air Force 1st Lt. Robert Jacobs and chief science officer Maj. Florenz Mannsmann viewed an object that "was clear, distinct and round. It flew toward the missile and gave off a brilliant flash of light. The object kept pace with the missile, maneuvering around it and setting off three more bright pulses before vanishing.

Seconds later, the missile had malfunctioned and crashed into the Pacific Ocean. Two men in plainclothes, present at the screening, took custody of the recording. It has not been seen since, and the officers who had agreed not to discuss the incident - only came forward with their story 17 years

Says Riehle: "I think people are going to be impressed with the information in the cards and the quality of the project itself."

EUREKA





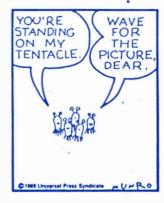




EUREKA









BIZARRO

By DAN PIRARO









UFO Seeing E

September 1991

Issue 13

Promoting spiritual awareness through ufology, philosophy, science and humanity.

When Stars Merge: A commemorative case uniting ufology and astronomy.

Conducted by Wendell Shuster.

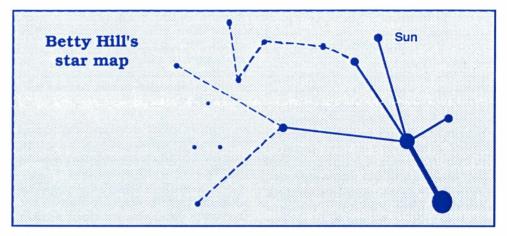
This is perhaps the most famous case in ufology to date. A New Hampshire couple were abducted by five humanoids from a nearby solar system some 37 light years away for examinations taken for two hours. Later, the information released has given ufologists, astronomers and skeptics much to pender...

Thirty years ago this September 19th, Betty and Barney Hill were driving home on U.S. Route 3 at two in the morning from a vacation in Montreal. They noticed a strange light maneuvering in an erratic pattern toward the distant mountain range. As they continued for another thirty miles, the "light" flew over the mountains in the same direction. When they arrived at the area called Indian Head in New Hampshire, the light left the mountain and came directly in front of their car where it hovered in mid-air.

Barney stopped the car and jumped out with his binoculars to get a better look of something neither he, nor Betty, had ever seen before. To his horror when he looked up, a red light on both sides of the craft with a double row of windows, and humanoid figures were peering directly back at him! He panicked and ran back to the car screaming to Betty, "We've got to get out of here." As they speeded down the highway, Barney probably thought he could lose them if he drove down a gravel road adjacent to the highway. As they came to a curve on the road, they turned and suddenly met up with five humanoid figures standing side by side on the middle of the road. Immediately they heard beeping sounds, the electrical system in the car malfunctioned, the car vibrated and suddenly stopped.

The next thing Betty remembered was driving on the highway in the daylight. When they arrived home there were many strange puzzles they could not explain. For instance, Barney's shoes were scuffed, their watches stopped, the trunk had highly polished spots, but the most puzzling mystery was the fact it took them seven hours to travel a distance of 300 kilometers (190 miles).

Not long after this incident, the Hill's reported their sighting to the nearby Pease Air Force Base, however, they neglected to tell the



Above: This is a representation of the holograph Betty Hill saw on board of an extraterrestrial spacecraft on the night of September 19, 1961. Compare this drawing to the one on the next page as it has been determined the humanoids the Hill's encountered are from a binary star system comprised of two stars remarkably similar to the Sun.

air force their sighting of the humanoids for fear of ridicule.

During the next two years, Betty was haunted by nightmares and Barney developed an ulcer. Since the Hill's attributed their problems with the missing time, they finally decided to see psychiatrist, Doctor Benjamin Simon, who was renowned with hypnotic regression techniques. Doctor Simon had the Hill's regressed every week for three months. At the end of each session Doctor Simon regressed their memories so they would not remember what they said until after three months when he played all the tapes for those missing two hours.

It should be noted here that in February 1969, Barney died.

What had occurred during those two missing hours would have been extremely traumatic for anyone, but most interestingly, at Dr. Simon's office, under hypnosis, Betty Hill drew a star map she saw aboard the spacecraft. This map would soon become the key element to help us infer where one civilization of extraterrestrials call home.

After being examined on the spacecraft for a time, Betty wandered with the extraterrestrial leader around the spacecraft. On one wall, Betty noticed what appeared to be a holographic image of a star map roughly larger

than one meter by 60 centimeters (four feet by two feet) in area. She was standing one meter from it. Betty observed the numerous balls of light which represented stars on the "holograph," but she wasn't sure why there were lines "connected" to twelve of them. The leader explained that heavy lines represented the stars they visited frequently. The broken lines were "expedition routes." She asked him where they came from, and in reply, the leader asked her if she knew where the Earth was on the map. Betty said she did not know astronomy. Then the leader responded without telling her where they were from because if Betty couldn't orientate herself with our solar system's location, she would not have a frame of reference to relate to.

Continued on page 2 ...

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When Stars Merge continued...

When the astronomy discipline is incorporated with this story, an answer appears, although it took the dedication of many hours of laborious work on Marjorie Fish's part. In 1966, Marjorie Fish, an Ohio school teacher, amateur astronomer and member of Mensa became involved when she wondered if the objects on Betty Hill's star map might represent some actual pattern of stars. At first she reasoned there would be many combinations of star patterns like the one Betty drew.

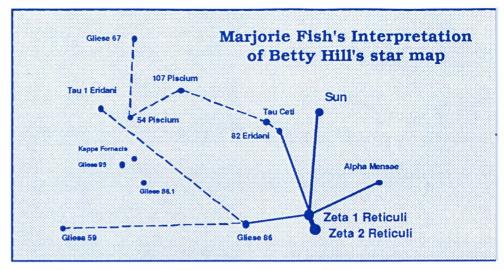
Because there was no indication which star was the Sun, the most laborious way to determine the positions of the stars was to construct a three dimensional model of the extrasolar "neighborhood."

By 1969, the Catalogue of Nearby Stars by Wilhelm Gliese with the latest, and thus most accurate measurements of 1328 stellar positions with known trigonometric parallaxes greater than 0.045 of an arc second, was published. This means, all stars observable from Earth, closer than 72.5 light years, (686 trillion kilometers, or 426 trillion miles) are included in this survey. Using the new data, Marjorie completed a perfect fifteen point match of Betty Hill's star map, based on some very important assumptions.

First and foremost, we must assume the Sun is one point on the map because it was indicated to Betty Hill that these extraterrestrials visited us on occasion.

Second, since there are only five stars visited regularly, and six stars are visited for exploratory purposes, it can be assumed this extraterrestrial civilization has recently begun interstellar exploration. This means their "home solar system" is relatively close to us if we are designated as part of their frequent travel destinations. This means our search for their home solar system should be within several dozen light years. Keep in mind, in this part of the galaxy, the space between one solar system to another is approximately five light years (50 trillion kilometers or 30 trillion miles).

Imagine being given the chance to visit only a dozen stars anywhere within 72 light years of the Sun, what choices would a society make in order to maximize overall science, resource trading, communication with other life forms similar to itself, and spiritual development at least expense? Obviously, the closest stars would be the first places to look, but stars similar to the Sun would eventually become the primary targets. In order to answer why the "Sun-type" stars would be of great interest requires fundamental knowledge of astronomy. Therefore, we need to look at what our solar neighborhood looks like. Of the 1328 stars for our examination, nine out of ten stars



Above: This map represents the fifteen point match of Betty Hill's star map that Marjorie Fish determined from her model of nearby stars. All the stars listed above are yellow stars similar to the Sun. The nearest solar type star to our solar system shown on this map is Tau Ceti lying at a distance of 11.8 light years. Zeta Reticuli, the home base of humanoids who the Hill's encountered is nearly 37 light years away.

are "typical". What astronomers call "typical stars" are those stars that shine with a specific color and this color is related to the luminosity (brightness) when graphed on a chart.

Our Sun is a typical star, or what astronomers refer to as a main-sequence star. To quantify this further, our Sun is a yellow star that shines at magnitude 5 if it were viewed from a specific distance (32.6 light years away). A magnitude is an arbitrary brightness of a star. (If you go outside on a clear night the brightest stars visible are around magnitude 1. Stars two and one-half times as dim are magnitude 2, and the faintest stars you will see without optical aids, such as binoculars, are magnitude 6. The faintest stars are roughly 100 times dimmer than the brightest stars.) All stars are graded in this fashion. When a star is graded by its brightness at a specific distance of 32.6 light years, this "brightness grade" is called the star's absolute magnitude. What is interesting about the main-sequence stars like our Sun is that the redder a star is, the dimmer it is relative to other stars.

In our solar neighborhood, stars are either white, yellow, orange or red. To quantify this concept, any white star has an absolute magnitude of 1, a yellow star has an absolute magnitude of 5, an orange star has an absolute magnitude of 9 and a red star has an absolute magnitude of 14. Stars in between these colors have corresponding absolute magnitudes. For instance, a yellow-orange star may have an absolute magnitude of 7. This is a typical characteristic of all main-sequence stars. Remember, the greater the absolute magnitude, the dimmer the star.

The brightness concept is important to the evolution of stars because the life expectancy of a star is determined by its luminosity. All stars possess a finite amount of hydrogen gas and plasma. When this substance is used by the star's thermonuclear reactions, it converts the energy into sunlight and a heavier element in the process. If a star is brighter and hotter, such as the case is with main-sequence white stars, the gases and plasma are consumed at a greater rate than a main-sequence red star. To quantify this concept, a white star is expected to shine as a stable main-sequence star for 1 billion years. In comparison, our yellow Sun will "live" for 10 billion years, an orange star will live for 30 billion years, and those dim red stars will be virtually immortal, 200 billion years is their life expectancy.

Life as we now it is very sensitive to temperature. Betty Hill noted the interior temperature of the spacecraft was cooler than she was accustomed to. Yet it was tolerable. This implies their world and ours orbit our stars at a specific distance called the tolerance range. If our planet's orbit were 20 million kilometers further from the Sun, we would forever endure an ice age of unprecedented proportion. Conversely, if we were 20 million kilometers closer to the Sun, life wouldn't exist in the oceans, and our deserts would encompass all continents.

Now that we have our basic astronomy at our grasp, we can determine which stars would most likely be explored by a budding interstellar civilization. Knowing that white stars exist for a billion years or so, we can rationalize that human lifeforms cannot evolve or exist on a planet that has barely enough time to cool and form a crust. Therefore, we can rule out the white star solar systems from our list in determining where these extraterrestrials originate.

Of all years in recorded history, our Sun

Continued on page 3...

When Stars Merge continued...

has been most active in 1991. What astronomers mean by activity is the intensity and frequency of solar eruptions, or flares. One visual effect that solar flares induce on Earth are the northern and southern lights, or WaroraE." Attrotae ate ionizet gases in the Earth's upper atmosphere called the ionosphere. These gases are stripped of their electrons by incoming solar particles emanated from solar flares. All stars induce solar flares and the size of these flares are not dependent on the brightness of a star. Stellar flares from a red star can be equally, if not more intense as our yellow Sun's solar flares.

Since the tolerance range of a planet orbiting an orange or red star must be closer to the star relative to Earth's orbit to the Sun, the resulting radiation from solar flares would not only burn to a cinder any life forms on the planet when they occur, but when the orange or red star became less active, the global temperature change would be too dramatic for life to adjust. In many cases for red stars, the absolute magnitude of these stars can change by as much as two magnitudes or a difference of five times within a period of days. Imagine what our climate would be like if the Sun became five times brighter within a week!

Knowing this, our search is significantly narrowed to just the yellow "Sun-type" stars. According to the Catalogue of Nearby Stars, there are only 60 stars similar to the Sun within a distance of 72 light years. When we take into account the stars from Betty Hill's map are yellow Sun-type stars we can make premise Marjorie Fish's Interpretation to a perfect fifteen point match.

We can then conclude, the alien civilization comes from the star system Zeta Reticuli. It is a true multiple star system because Zeta Reticuli is a two sun system. Its nearer counterpart is called Zeta 1 Reticuli, and the home base is believed to be Zeta 2 Reticuli. This star was named this strange name because it is located in a constellation called Reticulum, latin for net. In the seventeenth century, when mariners sailed the oceans, the southern hemisphere was being explored, thus the southern sky was given constellation names. Adopting Bayer's nomenclature, greek letters identified stars belonging to a respective constellation.

Zeta 1 and Zeta 2 Reticuli are the 268th and 269th nearest stars to Earth respectively being 36.6 light years away (346 trillion kilometers or 215 trillion miles). Both stars have the identical spectrum to the Sun. The magnitudes of both stars are 5.24 as seen from Earth meaning you would have to look very carefully for these faint stars. Their absolute magnitude is 4.7. Because of the extreme southern declination of these stars, you need to

be south of the Tropic of Cancer to see this pair in the night skies on Earth.

Physically the two stars are separated by a distance of 600 billion kilometers, or 370 billion miles. These neighbors are 65 times closer to each other than we are to our nearest interstellar neighbor, Alpha Centauri, also a multiple solar type star system. Alpha Centuari is the third brightest star in our night sky shining at magnitude 0.0, but Zeta 1 Reticuli shines at magnitude -9.0 from the skies of Zeta 2 Reticuli. That is the equivalent magnitude of a gibbous moon condensed to a point of light which is bright enough to cast shadows on the ground. Some would say it is optimistic to hope our cousins of the sky should live so *near*, yet there are other ufology cases such as Bill Hermann's encounters whose contacts confirm separate, and later encounters of humanoids from Zeta Reticuli.

I would like to take the remainder of this space to dedicate many thanks to Betty and Barney Hill for presenting their story to the public, Marjorie Fish for her invaluable work to this project, and Dr. Stanton Friedman who spent many hours of conversation with the Hill's. Dr. Friedman discussed this case with Terence Dickinson who later wrote an article called the "Zeta Reticuli Incident," for the December 1974 issue of ASTRONOMY Magazine.

Last August 13th, I had the pleasure to speak to Mr. Dickinson at the August meeting at the Vancouver Center of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada. He is renown in Canada as an avid amateur astronomer, astrophotographer and author. It has been through his work, and the Hill Case that my personal interest in both astronomy and ufology came to light.

Therefore this article is dedicated to these people who on the 30th anniversary of the Hill's eventful night sparked knowledge to anyone who has dared to keep an open mind when stars merge.

Director's Message Shirlè Klein-Carsh.

Questing the unknown wonders of the Universe -- feeling that color and sound of everyone in our group are stepping stones into the infinite.

All is possible in the realm of the Spirit.

I had to wait seven years for our group to come into its own special spirit. They are positive, know how to work together, sharing with love. Thoughts are all powerful when it is connected with love, although thousands of books are written on this subject -- seeing it in action makes everything worth while.

Our group went through the previous year

with a shaking up to the reality that changes are inevitable. Members who did not know how to share, with their knowledge or with their time and not being known positive removed themselves from our group. We send them love on their journey.

I want to give a special thanks to Wendell Shuster our editor for his unconditional love, time and his devotion to our group... we want

To our members, thank you for your sharing of knowledge and your willingness to share this knowledge with others from different lands by your donations. I feel we are close to the one vibration allowing the Spirit to come through us.

I send you a smile -- let us protect ourselves from all doubt and know that you are being protected because you dear members have raised your vibration.

INPUT

Love Toils Not Enjoli

WITH NOSES PRESSED TO TASKS, WHICH WE OURSELVES, ALOI, As if the thrill of prescious life WERE WITHELD FROM US

AT DAILY GRIND.

WE TOIL AT LIFE,

WHILST ALL AROUND THE FINCHES SING AND MAY FLOWERS BLOOM, AND ROBINS FILL THEIR NESTS WITH CHERISHED KING AND STALKS OF LOVE

DOTH BLOOM ON CRESTED HILL,

OUT IT'S LOVE TO SANDY SHORE, AS GOD SUSTAINS US ALL

ON EACH AND EVERY COSMIC SHORE AND BIDS US,

LOOK UP HIGH AND BEHOLD,

AND TIDE POURS

THE LIMITLESS EXPANSE OF SRY.

THAT FLICKERS NOT NOR WANES, NOR SPENDS HIS STRENGTH Іт яиднт BUT LOVE.

Editor's Note: Enjoli is an artist, poet and lives in White Rock, British Columbia. She has been one of our founding members since our group's inception seven years ago.

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Written up in 1987 OMNI MAGAZINE, EDGAR CAYCEE and hundreds of other newsletters

This directory will keep you happy for vears!!

France has opened a new highway for the 1992 Winter Olympics complete with a twolane underpass for toads.

Ecologists had complained the 30-km highway would cut off a colony of rare toads from their watering hole.

Officials said they built an underpass or "crapoduc" (toad pipe), and had to make it two-lane because toads refused to cross

each other on the same lane.

■ In a sprint, nothing beats a cheetah. But in the long run, even the planet's fastest cat can't top the North American pronghorn antelope, which can cruise comfortably at more than 65 km/h.

Thoroughbred horses hit around 60 km/h at the finish line, sometimes with their lungs bleeding.

Frank and Ernest

TONIGHT GREAT MYSTERIES OF THE UNIVERSE

.. AND THEN THERE'S THE BIGGEST MYSTERY

OF THEM ALL: HOW CAN TWO BAGS OF GROCERIES TURN INTO FOUR BAGS OF GARBAGE ?

By BEATRICE DEXTER

Mysterious metallic spheres from outer space are raining down on our planet and baffled scientists from around the world say they are at a loss to explain the frightening phenomenon.

The shiny, 24-pound space balls have landed in backyards and farm fields from Argentina to Sweden over the past sixmonth period, experts say. They are made of a strange brilliant metal-like substance and have been observed to move on their

To date, 122 of the spheres have been found worldwide, but scientists believe many more may be yet undiscovered. Attempts to crack open the dense metal-like balls or to X-ray them to see what's inside have failed because of the unique qualities of the spheres'-

outer shells.
"We have no idea where these things come from or why all of a sudden they are streaming in from outer space," said Dr. Tord Jorberg, head of Sweden's Space and Atmospheric Institute. "They continue to arrive almost daily now

and their numbers appear to be increasing."

To date only one of the space balls has landed in the United States, where it wound up in a vegetable garden belonging to Gerri Betz of Midland, Tex. She and her son Terry found the

roll about on its own. Fright-

Other spheres have been





sphere and brought it into ened, they reported the find to found in China, Great Britain, to a half dozen had gathered communication from a friend-their home, where they saw it authorities. Sweden, Kenya, Portugal, Indo-together."

nesia, the Soviet Union, South Africa, Afghanistan, Canada and Denmark, Dr. Jorberg says.

the northern hemisphere and seem to arrive after dark," the scientist said. "We believe that while people are sleeping.

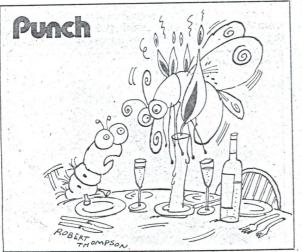
tend to roll toward each other. them. Twice now we have found

In a special meeting on rare and unusual meteorites. the strange spheres held last month at the Space and Atmos-"The spheres fall mainly in pheric Institute, a number of spheres because there is some e northern hemisphere and scientists: expressed concern concern about them," Dr. Jorscientists: expressed concern that the spheres may be alien berg said."And we are urging spacecraft that contain an unmany of them may not be discovered because they land gerous — life-form. They argue that the spheres should heavy metal spheres from 6 to "We have observed that the be destroyed, if they can be de- 9 inches in diameter which spheres move and that if they stroyed, before some unknown match the description of the are in the same area they will danger to Earth arises out of

But other experts argue that 'nests' of the spheres where up the spheres may be a form of Jorberg.

"Several nations have mounted extensive studies on the anyone who finds the spheres to contact us."

NEWS readers who find space balls are urged to write this newspaper. We will forward the information to Dr.



"Look, maybe the candlelight dinner wasn't such a good idea."



corting rescued alien off the shuttle was obtained by UFO researcher Nathaniel Dean. NASA's official photo released around the world, inset, shows the astronauts — but no space creature.

DOESN'T WANT YOU TO SEE! CLOSE-UP of rescued space alien

Hero astronauts respond to

SPACE shuttle Atlantis lands at the Kennedy Space Center with the rescued alien onboard.

after the shuttle crew picked up the alien's distress call while orbiting Earth on August

The astronauts were apparently authorized to attempt a docking with the alien's bus-

sized, bullet-shaped craft. But Dean's sources say the creature used an unknown and advanced technology to beam itself directly into the shuttle cabin, eliminating the need for such a risky and untested procedure.

"My sources assure me that the shuttle was never in danger Washington-based researcher.

was a simple matter to bring it flight." back to Earth with the rest of



United States

SHOCKING photo of first space alien's capture appeared in the October 30, 1990, edition of *The NEWS*. Scientists believe the rescued alien came from the same planet as this one.

and that the rescue proceeded the shuttle astronauts. From and held for observation at "From what I understand without a hitch," said the what I understand it didn't Kennedy Space Center but has the spacecraft was crippled by even need a pressure suit or since been moved to an undis-

FIRST alien meets Presi dent Bush! This incredi ble picture appeared in the April 14 edition of The NEWS, showing the first alien visitor strolling with the President White House officials will neither confirm no deny the encounter.

its comrade, which escaped The consequences of that in-CIA custody and has been at credible rescue remain to be large since.

"NASA is already planning to help the alien or aliens get back to their ship, which is still orbiting Earth, so that repairs

can be made," said Dean.
"From what I understand a fuel delivery problem that "Once the alien was aboard it oxygen at any time during the closed location, said Dean.

as a simple matter to bring it flight."

It is not yet known if the parts and materials that are creature will be reunited with available right here on Earth. September 17, 1991

credible rescue remain to be seen, of course, but it is my belief that it will definitely work in our favor.

"I seriously doubt that we won any friends on the aliens' home planet when we captured the first one.

But it seems likely that the rescue will put us on their good

WEEKLY WORLD NEWS

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Valerian, Valdamar. MATRIX III: THE PSYCHO-SOCIAL, CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND ELECTRONIC MANIPULATION OF HUMAN CONSCIOUSNESS. First Edition. LEADING EDGE RESEARCH GROUP, 1992, 8 1/2 x 11, Velo-Binding, 740 pages, 1341 line-item index, with Introduction by Michael Topper. This book goes into precise detail on how the consciousness of human beings is being modified by psychological and social institutions, specific chemicals added to the food, water, and environment, and how the tactical aspects of chemical, biological and electromagnetic warfare are being implemented in order to support the aims of the planetary power structure known as the New World Order. The book begins with a section familiarizing the reader with basic scientific information about resonance, oscillation vibration and frequency, and moves rapidly into discussions about human auric band structures, frequencies, and telepathic interaction. MATRIX III discusses all the aspects of the natural electromagnetic fields of the earth, holographic aspects of the universe and consciousness, morphological fields, hard-to-find data on the human brain and neurophysiology, brain structures and consciousness, and brain circuitry as applied to human consciousness and behavior. Psychosocial aspects of human society are discussed in detail, with emphasis on belief systems, perception, the triune functions of security, sensation and power in human society, four separate levels of social manipulation, including detailed data on consciousness, genetics, manipulations of humans outside of the physical realm and beyond. The use of specific substances in the food and water is discussed in great detail, with emphasis on effects and intent. If you live in this society today, this book is a must-have item. The elements of population control through the use of biological organisms is discussed, all the way from the very concept of disease to the covert production of biological weapons under the guise of various government programs. Incredible data. There is more information on disease in this book than you will ever find anywhere else; much information in this book has been gleaned from Freedom of Information requests. Sections on biological warfare, the immune system, immunizations and vaccinations, neural fungi, zoonotic diseases and veterinary biology, viruses (both human and extra-human), and revealing data on who runs the major drug and chemical companies and how it is all connected; the section on electronic mind control in this book has no equal, going even beyond that done in MATRIX II. MATRIX III discusses the very groundwork of electromagnetic spectrum use, the deliberate suppression of data (which is revealed) that could have completely changed the planet, a host of data on Advanced Mind Control Applications that goes beyond anything you have ever seen before, in short, everything you always wanted to know about what is going on, including the new electronic networks, use of the cellular telephone system, mind control projects (up-to-date) and manipulations of the earth grid vortices of the earth itself. Interspaced with the material comes a host of data, supplementary material, interviews, and revealing information. The "Final Scenario" is discussed relative to the New World Order and the plans for total economic control, a one-world religion, and the electronic mind control objectives, schools of thought, and research. MATRIX III brings out in detail how various families in the United States are involved in the scenario; discussions on the relationship between the family of George Bush and Nazi Germany are discussed in detail. You will find out more about George Bush in this book than you will find anywhere; details about how Prescott Bush assisted the funding and support of the rise of Adolph Hitler, controls on Nazi commerce, worldwide sterilization and eugenics programs, the inside data and history of the Skull and Bones and other organizations, secret alliances of the CIA, goals of the military complex and the intelligence community, in short - its all there in detail. Winding up the book are chapters on expansion of consciousness, with three superb pieces by Michael Topper, who is also the editor of the New Thunderbird Chronicle in Los Angeles. MATRIX III provides you will enough information about consciousness to be able to rise above all of the drama that is occurring out there; it also makes the connections to MATRIX II data where appropriate. MATRIX III is not another MATRIX II. It is a whole new experience in consciousness about the society we live in. MATRIX III is available ONLY from LEADING EDGE RESEARCH GROUP, P.O. BOX 481-MU58, YELM, WASHINGTON, 98597 at a cost of \$49.95. + 0900 1ST CLASS POSTAGE

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THE 1991 CANADIAN UFO SURVEY

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The 1991 Canadian UFO Survey

After a very positive response from the publication of both the 1989 and 1990 <u>Canadian UFO Survey</u>, it was decided to continue the systematic collection of raw UFO report data in Canada and prepare yearly reports for general circulation. It has always been felt that the dissemination of such data would be of great advantage to researchers, so it is presented here once again as data with some analysis.

As in 1989 and 1990, a letter requesting data for analysis was sent to all Canadian ufologists believed to be actively investigating reports. A notice was also placed in the Swamp Gas Journal. Names and addresses were obtained from UFOROM files, the mailing list of the Swamp Gas Journal and from ufologists in contact with UFOROM. In 1989, twenty-five such letters were sent out. In 1990, with additional names and addresses added to the list, over fifty letters were mailed. About the same number were mailed for the 1991 Survey. As in previous years, the response was poor; it is now suspected that only a small fraction of "active" ufologists actually investigate cases and maintain useable records.

In 1989, 141 UFO reports were obtained for analysis. In 1990, 194 reports were recorded. In 1991, 165 reports were received. These reports came from contributing investigators' files, press clippings and the files of the National Research Council of Canada. The NRC routinely receives UFO reports from private citizens and from RCMP, civic police and military personnel. The number of cases in 1991 represents a 15% decline from the previous year, but if we assume an average of 167 cases per year, the variation is uniform in either direction, and we can suggest that numbers of UFO reports in Canada remain at a constant level.

In 1991, there were apparent significant increases in the number of reports in Alberta, while there was an apparent decrease in reports in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The rest of the Provinces appear to have had average numbers of reports in 1991.

TABLE 1

| | BC | AL | SK | мв | ON | PQ | NB | PEI | NS | NF | YK | NWT |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1989 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 22 | 34 | 28 | 1 | - | 3 | 3 | - | 1 |
| 1990 | 76 | 9 | 10 | 20 | 21 | 36 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 1991 | 59 | 22 | 7 | 6 | 30 | 16 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 1 | _ |

The monthly breakdowns of reports during each year show slightly different patterns from those of previous years. In 1989, there was a significant increase in UFO reports in the late fall, with other months maintaining what appeared to be a fairly constant "normal" level of reports. But 1990 saw two major increases in report numbers in two months: April and August. The "normal" level of monthly report numbers appeared to be constant in other months, with minor fluctuations. In 1991, reports peaked in August, but there was no single obvious trough, and there were an abnormally large number of reports in the winter months.

TABLE 2

| | J | F | М | Α | М | J | J | Α | S | 0 | N | D |
|------|----|---|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1989 | 13 | 9 | . 6 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 32 | 27 | 9 |
| 1990 | 17 | 7 | 6 | 47 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 47 | 15 | 16 | 10 | - |
| 1991 | 13 | 7 | 17 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 16 | 25 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 17 |

An analysis by report type shows a similar breakdown to that found in previous years. The numbers of cases of a particular type remained roughly constant except for the category of Nocturnal Lights, which exhibited nearly a twofold increase in 1990. However, numbers of NLs were closer to a 1989 level in 1991.

TABLE 3

| | NL | ND | DD | CE1 | CE2 | CE3 | CE4 | EV | RD | PH |
|------|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|
| 1989 | 84 | 20 | 16 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | |
| 1990 | 141 | 24 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | | |
| 1991 | 110 | 26 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 1 |

For those unfamiliar with the categories, a summary follows:

- NL (Nocturnal Light) light source in night sky
- ND (Nocturnal Disc) light source in night sky that appears to have adefinite shape
- DD (Daylight Disc) unknown object observed during daytime hours
- CE1 (Close Encounter of the First Kind) ND or DD occurring within 200 metresof a witness
- CE2 (Close Encounter of the Second Kind) CE1 where physical effects left or noted
- CE3 (Close Encounter of the Third Kind) CE1 where figures/entities are encountered
- CE4 (CloseEncounter of the Fourth Kind) an alleged "abduction" or "contact" experience
- EV (Evidence) a case where physical traces left by an event are the primary claim
- RD (Radar) UFOs observed on radar
- PH (Photograph) photographs of a UFO, but no actual sighting

The category of Nocturnal Disc was created by UFOROM for differentiation within its own report files. Similarly, Evidence is also an ad hoc creation, and may not be applicable by other researchers. Normally, Evidence would include such physical traces as "crop circles", "landing rings" and "saucer nests". However, in 1990 there was a great increase in the numbers of such traces discovered in North America, and it was decided to treat these as separate from UFO reports in these Surveys. [For the record, there were 27 "crop circles" and related traces discovered in Canada in 1990, and 39 in 1991. Many of these were investigated by UFO researchers, and a few were reported to the NRC. UFOROM is associated with the North American Institute for Crop Circle Research, which investigates such cases and publishes reports on its findings.]

The breakdown by evaluative conclusions for 1991 cases can be shown to be similar to results from previous years. There were three operative categories: Insufficient Information, Possible or Probable Explanation, and Unknown. Readers are warned that a classification of Unknown does not imply that an alien spacecraft was observed; no such interpretation can be made with certainty, based on the given data (though the probability of this scenario is admittedly never zero). In most cases, the evaluations are made subjectively by both the contributing investigators and the compiler of this report. The category of Unknown is adopted only if the contributed data or case report contains enough information that a conventional explanation cannot be satisfactorily proposed. This does not mean that the case will never be explained, but only that a viable explanation is not immediately obvious. In 1991, two cases were positively explained by investigators, and not included in the breakdown below.

1989 1990 1991 . % # % # % # 46.4 74 52.5 49.1 Insufficient Information 90 80 Possible/Probable Explanation 47 33.3 78 40.2 69 42.3 20 14.2 14 26 13.4 8.6 Unknown

TABLE 4

The hourly distribution of cases tended to follow the same pattern for 1991 as in previous years. There appears to be a continuous curve, with a peak near 2200 hours local and a trough around 1000 hours local.

The average number of witnesses per case went down from a value of 2.12/case in 1989 to 1.4/case in 1990, then up again to 1.91/case in 1991. It is not known what this may indicate. It is possible that there might have been a tendency for only one of a pair or group of witnesses to report an incident, and hence this value would wax or wane depending on the social factor. This may have been true in the NRC files, which may not reflect the total number of witnesses sharing a UFO experience. However, these figures show that a typical UFO experience has more than one witness, supporting the contention that UFO sightings represent observations of physical phenomena.

The category of **Duration** is interesting in that it represents the <u>subjective</u> length of time the UFO experience lasted. Naturally, these times are greatly suspect because it is known that people tend to misjudge the flow of time. However, some people <u>can</u> be good at estimating time, so this value has some meaning. Although an estimate of "one hour" may be in error by several minutes, it is unlikely that the correct value would be, for example, one <u>minute</u> (disregarding the claims of "missing time" during the abduction category of experiences). Furthermore, there have been cases when a UFO was observed and clocked accurately, so that we can be reasonably certain that UFO events can last considerable periods of time. The average duration of a sighting can be calculated as a summation of all given durations then divided by the number of cases with a stated duration. The resulting value for 1991 is about 12 minutes, down from 19 minutes in 1990. This surprisingly long duration is likely due to the large number of sightings lasting only a few seconds contrasted with a few that lasted several hours.

In cases where a colour of an object was reported in 1991, the most common colour was white (61 cases), followed distantly by green (18 cases). Other colours were also represented, although there is a noticeable change from previous years, when red or orange were dominant colours. Since most UFOs are nocturnal starlike objects, the abundance of white objects is not surprising. The green coloured objects were, in general, bolides, which were seen in significant numbers in 1991.

Summary of Results

As with previous annual Surveys, the 1991 Survey does not offer any positive proof of the physical reality of UFOs. However, it does show that some phenomenon which is called a UFO is continually being observed by witnesses. The typical UFO sighting is that of two people observing a moving, distant white or red light for a period of over 15 minutes. In most cases, the UFO is likely to be eventually identified as a conventional object such as an astronomical object. However, in a small percentage of cases, some UFOs do not appear to have an easy explanation and they may be given the label of "unknown".

What are these "unknowns"? An additional classification is useful to try and better understand this kind of report. In the gathering of data for the study, contributors were asked to give a value for their personal Evaluation of the reliability of the report. This value is noted as "E" in the case listing. This value gives the likelihood that the UFO experience "really" occurred as described by the witness. Granted, it is impossible for any investigator to judge this absolute value; often, a subjective value for two categories of "strangeness" and "probability" is assigned. The Evaluation value is another subjective value imposed by the investigator or compiler (or both) with a scale such that the low values represent cases with little information content and observers of limited observing abilities and the higher values represent those cases with excellent witnesses (pilots, police, etc.) and also are well-investigated. Naturally, cases with higher values are preferred.

In addition, as an experiment, 1991 cases were also coded according to the methods proposed by Jacques Vallee. In several of his books, Vallee adapted the Hynek UFO classification system to a wider range of experiences. Vallee created a 5 x 4 array of UFO experiences: ANomalies 1–5; FlyBys 1–5; Maneuvers 1–5; and Close Encounters 1–5. His classification is that distant sightings are better classified according to the behaviour of the UFO(s) rather than conditions such as daytime, nighttime, radar, etc. Each Canadian case was thus given a coding such as FB2, MA1, etc., and this is noted in the case listing.

Furthermore, Vallee suggests another method of weighting or assigning credibility (or, as described above, reliability) to each case. His classification, called the SVP Credibility Rating, or SVP (which some have chosen to call the "S'Il Vous Plait"), uses three categories: Source reliability (where the report comes from; original investigation, newspaper, rumour, etc.); site Visit (on-site investigation by researcher, casual observer, no one, etc.); and Possible explanations (data consistent with natural causes, generally consistent, not at all, etc.).

The inclusion of such parameters was an test to see how they could be adapted for use in the statistical treatment of UFO data. In general, it was observed that the Vallee system is more complex than needed for simple UFO data which are largely NLs. In these cases, it is easier to rely upon the original Hynek classification. However, in cases beyond mere NLs, the more specific and descriptive Vallee system can serve to define a UFO experience according to its extraordinary characteristics, and is more useful than the simpler Hynek system.

Cases were coded and entered into a WATFILE database on a common PC clone environment. The coding key is as follows:

Example: 9910115 1636 BC Fort Nelson FB1 1 0 1 Yellow 0.03 1 NL 8 P Daylight etc.

Field: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Field 1 is the date, in YYYMMDD format (UFOROM is now coding to allow for the next millennium).

Field 2 is the time, according to the 24-hour clock, local time.

Field 3 is the Province.

Field 4 is the Geographical Location, or common map name.

Field 5 is the Vallee classification.

Fields 6, 7 and 8 are the Vallee SVP, as described in the text.

Field 9 is primary colour of the object(s).

Field 10 is the duration of the sighting, in minutes and seconds (i.e. 2 minutes, 15 seconds is 002.15)

Field 11 is the number of witnesses.

Field 12 is the Hynek case type: NL, ND, DD, C1, C2, C3, C4, RD, EV, PH.

Field 13 is the subjective evaluation (reliability) of the case, as described in the text.

Field 14 is the Conclusion given to the case: I = Insufficient information for an assessment; P = Possible or probable explanation, given the facts; E = Explained; or U = Unknown or unexplained at the present time.

Field 15 contains any short comments that distinguish individual cases.

In the 1991 study, only 12 cases (7.3%) were high-reliability unknowns. This agrees well with the 1989 results (4.9%) and with the 1990 results (4.6%), but is slightly higher for reasons that could include sampling techniques and inconsistent subjective evaluations. The 1991 high-reliability cases were the following:

| . — . | | | 9910319 | Powell River, BC |
|-------|----|------|----------|-----------------------|
| MA1 | NL | Case | 991 0329 | Cranbrook, BC |
| MA1 | NL | Case | 991 0329 | Edmonton, Alberta |
| FB1 | NL | Case | 991 0330 | Surrey, BC |
| MA1 | ND | Case | 991 0502 | Iron Springs, Alberta |
| FB1 | NL | Case | 9910506 | Lawn, Newfoundland |
| MA4 | C1 | Case | 9910700 | White Rock, BC |
| MA1 | ND | Case | 9910725 | Carleton, Quebec |
| CE2 | C2 | Case | 9910831 | Granum, Alberta |
| MA1 | ND | Case | 991 0903 | Beaverlodge, Alberta |
| MA1 | NL | Case | 9911030 | South Walshingham, ON |
| AN1 | RD | Case | 9911228 | Toronto, ON |

The interpretation of this list is that these cases were among the most challenging of all the reports received in 1991. It should be noted that many UFO cases go unreported, and that there may be ten times as many UFO sightings that go unreported as those which get reported to public, private or military agencies. Furthermore, it should be noted that some cases with lower reliability ratings suffer only from incomplete investigations, and that they may well be more mysterious than those on the above list.

We have also learned that UFOs are constantly being reported at a rate of about ten per month across all of Canada, and one or two per month in most provinces. Witnesses range from farmhands to airline pilots and from teachers to police. Witnesses represent all age groups and racial origin. What is being observed? In most cases, only ordinary objects. However, this begs a question. If people are reporting things that can be explained, then the objects they observed were "really" there. Were the objects we can't identify "really" there as well? If so, what were they?

These are questions only continued and rational research can answer, and only if researchers have the support and encouragement of both scientists and the public.

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|---|---------------|-------|------|-----------------|------|---|-----|-----------|---------|------|------|-----|----|--|
| | | TIME | | | | | | | DUR | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ζ |
| | 9910101 | 2140 | BC | KELOWNA | | | | ORANGE | | | | | | BOL CHANGED TO BLACK "DIAGONAL" UPON DEPARTURE |
| | 9910109 | 0630 | BC | WHITE ROCK | FB1 | 1 | 0 1 | RED | | 1. | DO |) 5 | i | RED "TRIPOD" WITH WHITE STRIPE, LIKE "MISSILE" |
| | | | | | FB1 | 1 | 0 1 | YELLOW | | | | | | DAYLIGHT LIGHT; AIRCRAFT? |
| | 9910116 | 2230 | SK | KAMSACK | FB1 | 1 | 1 1 | WHITE | | | | | | BRIGHT FLASH OF LIGHT - PROBABLE BOLIDE |
| | 9910116 | 2230 | SK | LANGENBURG | FB1 | 2 | 1 1 | WHITE | 0.02 | 5. | ИL | . 8 | P | BRIGHT FLASH OF LIGHT - "WAR JITTERS"? |
| | 9910120 | 2115 | BC | NORTH VANCOUVER | MAI | 3 | 3 1 | GOLD | 78.00 | 5. | ИL | . 9 | E | WELL-WITHESSED SEARCH-AND-RESCUE OPERATION; IFO |
| | 9910123 | 0915 | BC | RICHMOND | FB1 | 1 | 0 2 | SILVER | 1.00 | 1. | 00 | 3 | I | FLYING SOUP BOWL |
| | 9910125 | 2240 | BC | DELTA | MA1 | 3 | 3 3 | GREEN | 0.20 | 2. | HL | 9 | I | OBJECT SEEMED TO LAND IN FIELD; EARTHQUAKE LIGHT? |
| - | | | | | FB1 | 3 | 3 3 | GREEN | 0.30 | 5. | XL | . 9 | P | STREAK WITH SPARKS; PROBABLE BOLIDE |
| | | | | | FB1 | 3 | 3 1 | WHITE | ′ 0.10 | 3. | ИL | . 9 | Р | BOLIDE? |
| | | | | | MA1 | 3 | 3 2 | GREEN | | | | | | "SHOWER OF SPARKS"; WENT BEHIND MOUNTAIN; BOLIDE? |
| | | | | | | | | GREEN | | | | | | BOLIDE? |
| | 7910128 | | | | | | | | | | | | | "NOT FALLING STAR"; HOVERED, MOVED OVER AIRPORT |
| | | | | | | | | BLACK | 20000 | | | | | ROUND BLACK OBJECT ROSE FROM GROUND, WENT NORTH |
| | | | | | | | | WHITE | 30.00 | | | | | BLINDING FLASHES OF LIGHT |
| | | | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | THREE STARS "DANCING" |
| | | | | WEST VANCOUVER | | | | WHITE | | | | | | "HOLOGRAPHIC LIGHT", "FUZZY" |
| | 9910217 | | | | | | | BLUE | | | | | | POSSIBLE "ABDUCTION"? |
| | | | | | | | | GREEN | | | | | | INDEPENDENT WITHESSES; OBLONG OBJECT WITH "BEAM" |
| | | | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | PROBABLE BOLIDE |
| | 9910303 | | | | CE4 | | | | 1.50 | | | | | "ABDUCTION"? ASSOCIATED POWER OUTAGE IN AREA? |
| | 9910303 | | | | | | | WHITE | 0.01 | | | | | BRIGHT STARLIKE OBJECT; PROBABLE METEOR |
| | 9910306 | | | KINGSTON | | | | BLUE | 0.01 | | | | | AIRLINE PILOTS WITNESSED CIGAR-SHAPED OBJECT HOVER |
| | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | | | | | |
| | 9910311 | | | | | | | ORANGE | | | | | | "ROTATING TUBE" |
| | 9910312 | | | CANTLEY | FB1 | | | | 120.00 | | | | | THRU BINOCS, LOOKED LIKE SAUCERS W/FLASHING LIGHTS |
| | 7910314 | | | | | | | YELLOW | | | | | | LIGHT FOLLOWED WITHESS; HILITARY EXCERCISE? |
| | | | | | FB1 | | | | 0.05 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | ORANGE | | | | | | HIGH SPEED MOVEMENTS |
| | | | | | | | | WHITE | 25.00 | | | | | RING OF LIGHTS MOVING UP AND DOWN BEHIND TREES |
| | 9910319 | | | | | | | YELLOW | | | | | | LIGHT FOLLOWED WITHESS; MILITARY EXCERCISE? |
| | 9910327 | | | | | | | YELLOW | | | | | | LIGHT FOLLOWED WITHESS; MILITARY EXCERCISE? |
| | | 0956 | | | HA1 | | | | | | | | | AIRLINE CREW WITHESSES; ODD LIGHTS AT 39000 FT. |
| | 7910329 | | | | | | | MHITE | | | | | | VIDEOTAPED SIGHTING; REMAINS UNIDENTIFIED |
| | 3910330 | | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | TRIANGLE OF LIGHTS - SIMILAR TO BELGIAN REPORTS |
| | 9910331 | 1906 | PQ | MONTREAL | | | | YELLOW | | | | | | THREE OBJECTS MOVING N/S; SATELLITES? |
| • | 7910331 | 2005 | NB | MONCTON | FB1 | 1 | 0 1 | | | | | | | MULTIPLE SIGHTINGS BY PILOTS; PROBABLE METEORS |
| | 9910331 | 2015 | NB | BAIE-STE-ANNE | FB1 | 1 | 0 1 | ORANGE | 0.30 | 1. | ИL | 4 | P | ORANGE DOT BECAME LARGE BALL OF FIRE, LEFT TRAIL |
| | 9910403 | 1945 | NO | WIARTON | FB1 | 1 | 0 1 | WHITE | | 1. | NL | 3 | I | SMALL POINT OF LIGHT WITH TAIL; NRC 91/34 |
| | 9910405 | 2330 | BC | SURREY | FB1 | 1 | 0 1 | WHITE | 2.00 | 2. | ND | 6 | I | TRIANGULAR OBJECT |
| | 9910407 | 0102 | ON | STERLING | FB1 | 1 | 0 1 | GREEN | | 1. | NL | 4 | P | AIRLINE PILOT REPORTED BRIGHT GREEN FLASH |
| | 3910411 | 2042 | SX | LA RONGE | MA1 | 1 | 0 2 | WHITE | | 1. | NL | 7 | I | SPEEDING OBJECT FELL THROUGH PILOT'S VIEW |
| | | | | | FB1 | 1 | 0 1 | WHITE | 4.00 | | | | | ROND LUMIERE; SEMBLAIT TOURNER SUR LUI MEME |
| | 9910414 | | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | "SPINNING LIGHTS", SEEMED TO SEPARATE AND MERGE |
| | 9910414 | | | | FB1 | 1 | 0 1 | | 40.00 | | | | | 4 LIGHTS, "SPINNING"; PROBABLE ASTRONOMICAL |
| | 3910415 | | | | FB1 | | | | | | | | | LIGHT MOVING EAST TO WEST: NRC H91/39 |
| | | | | | | | | WHITE | 0.30 | 1. | | | | IMMOBILE LIGHT, FLASHED AND OISAPPEARED |
| | 9910425 | | | | | | | GREEN | | | | | | THRU BINOCS, LOOKED LIKE "LONG SHAPE", MOVING |
| | 9910426 | | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | BRIGHT OBJECT FELL, BURNED UP, LEFT "SMOKE" |
| | | | | | FB1 | | | | | | | | | AIRCRAFT OBSERVED AT SAME TIME AS UFO; NRC N91/42 |
| | | | | | | | | WHITE | 45.00 | | | | | OBLONG OBJECT HOVERED NEAR HOUSE; BEEPING NOISE |
| | | | | | FB1 | | | | 73.00 | | | | | SINGLE BRIGHT LIGHT IN SKY DURING THUNDERSTORM |
| | , , I V J V L | - 413 | 11.5 | HEO I O TEN | . 01 | • | v 2 | | | 1. | UU | 4 | 1 | STUGEE DYTAUL FIGUL TU SYL DOYTUR LUNUNEKSLOKU |

| | | | | | _ | | 1771 Call | | | - | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------|--|-----|---|-----|-----------|-------|----|-----------|-----|---|--|
| DATE | TIME | PROV | LOCATION | | | | | DUR | | | | | |
| (:::::: | (::: | (= | (:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::: | | | | | | | (= | (| (| (::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::: |
| 9910506 | 0750 | BC | • | | | | | | | | | | BRIGHT LIGHT, "BURST" WHILE FALLING |
| 9910506 | | | | | | | | | | | | | RECTANGLE, STATIONARY; RED, WHITE & BLUE LIGHTS |
| 9910511 | 2217 | MB | | | | | YELLOW | | | | | | FIREBALL EXPLODED INTO SEVERAL PIECES |
| | | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | ROUND, SURROUNDED BY BRIGHT LIGHTS; NRC N91/47 |
| 3910527 | 1500 | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | TWO OBJECTS AT HIGH ALTITUDE FLEW OVER OBSERVER |
| 9910600 | | BC | | | | | BLACK | | | | | | INCOMPLETE REPORTS OF DELTA-WING CRAFT |
| 9910600 | | BC | YARMOUTH | | | | HHITE | | | | | | ROUND LIGHT SEEN OVER ISLAND |
| 9910602 | | ON | LAMBETH | HAI | 1 | 0 2 | WHITE | | | | | | "BRIGHT LIGHTS ORIGINATING FROM GROUND" |
| 9910608 | 0130 | BC | WEST VANCOUVER | FB1 | 1 | 0 1 | RED | 45.00 | | | | | DOGS REPORTED BARKING DURING SIGHTING |
| 9910611 | 2050 | PQ | ST-SOPHIE | FB1 | 1 | 0 1 | GRAY | | | | | | DESCENDING; WITH 3 ROTATING LIGHTS: B-W-R |
| 9910612 | 0405 | BC | VANCOUVER . | FB1 | 1 | 0 1 | WHITE | 3.00 | | | | | LIKE "QUARTER-MOON RISING" |
| 9910613 | 2045 | SX | JEDBURG | IAH | 1 | 0 3 | | | 1. | DD | 6 | I | HAT-SHAPED OBJECT MOVED NEAR WITHESS, THEN AWAY |
| | | | | FB1 | 1 | 0 1 | | 60.00 | | | | | 3 OBJECTS, HIGH IN SKY, MOVING QUICKLY |
| 9910620 | 2341 | AB | EDHONTON | MA1 | 1 | 0 3 | BLACK | | 1. | ND | 4 | I | OBJECT MOVED TOWARDS, THEN AWAY FROM CITY |
| | | | | FB1 | 1 | 0 1 | | 0.05 | 1. | HL | . 5 | I | LUMIERE EBLOUISSANTE; NRC N91/54 |
| | | | VANCOUVER | AN2 | 1 | 0 3 | SILVER | 2.00 | 1. | DD | 5 | I | SECURITY GUARD OBSERVED DISC "MAKING" A CLOUD |
| | | | | FB1 | 1 | 0 2 | RED | 0.05 | 4. | NL | 5 | I | DIFFUSE LIGHT, MOVING ERRATICALLY |
| | | | | HA4 | 3 | 3 3 | GREY | 60.00 | 1. | C1 | 7 | U | BELL-SHAPED METALLIC-LOOKING CRAFT |
| 9910700 | | | | FB1 | 0 | 0 1 | | | | NL | 1 | I | RUMOURS OF NL ACTIVITY IN AREA |
| | 2205 | | | FB1 | 1 | 0 1 | GREEN | 35.00 | 3. | KL | 6 | p | SEVERAL OBJECTS WITH MULTICOLOURED LIGHTS |
| | | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | TINY BALL, FLOATING OUTSIDE HIGH APARTMENT WINDOW |
| 9910708 | | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | HIGH SPEED LIGHT, LIKE "EXECUTIVE JET" |
| | | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | BRIGHT OBJECT, HIGH SPEED, NO SOUND |
| 9910712 | | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | SIZE OF BASKETBALL; HOVERED NEAR TREES |
| | | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | SEVEN LIGHTS IN "V" ECHELON FORMATION |
| 9910714 | | | | CE3 | | | | | | | | | CLOSE ENCOUNTER? WITHESS GIVEN PSYCHOLOGICAL EVAL. |
| | | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | MULTICOLOURED LIGHTS; POSSIBLE ASTRONOMICAL |
| | | | | | | | GREEN | | | | | | BOLIDE |
| | | | | | | | RED | | | | | | OBJECT MOVED "LIKE A FIREFLY WOULD" |
| | | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | GLOBE HOVERED OVER FIELD, RELEASED RED SPHERE |
| | | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | OVAL SHAPE WITH TWO LIGHTS, MOVED BACK AND FORTH |
| | 0430 | 21/ | LA RONGE | | | | | | | | | | FLASH IN SKY |
| 9910728 | | 011 | | | | | BLUE | | | | | | HAZY OBJECT, SIZE OF HOON; METEOROLOGIST WITNESS |
| | | | | | | | YELLOW | | | | | | THO OBJECTS MOVING IN UNISON |
| | | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | HIGH SPEED SPHERE; BOLIDE? |
| | 0256 | PQ | MONTREAL | | | | BLUE | 0.02 | | | | | BALL OF FLAME, BLACK SMOKE; NRC N91/63 |
| 9910805 | | | WABUSH | | | | ORANGE | A A7 | | | | | BRIGHT LIGHT TRAVELLING OVER CITY W TO E |
| 9910805 | 2100 | | | | | | WHITE | 0.03 | | | | | SATURN-SHAPED OBJECT DISCOVERED WHEN FILM DEVEL. |
| 9910806 | | | ILES DE LA MADELAINE | | | | | F 00 | | | | | |
| 9910816 | | | SUSSEX CORNERS | | | | ORANGE | | | | | | SIZE OF HOT AIR BALLOON, NEARLY COLLIDED WITH CAR? |
| 9910817 | | | VANCOUVER | | | | ORANGE | | | | | | ONE OF TWO INDEPENDENT REPORTS |
| 9910817 | | | | | | | ORANGE | | | | | | ONE OF TWO INDEPENDENT REPORTS |
| 9910817 | | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | ANONYMOUS REPORT FROM AIRLINE PILOT; METEOR? |
| | | | VANCOUVER | | | | WHITE | | | | | | DISC-SHAPED OBJECT |
| 991081 9 | | | VANCOUVER | | | | WHITE | | | | | | OBLONG SHAPE |
| | | | VANCOUVER | | | | WHITE | 15.00 | | | | | "TEARDROP" |
| 9910819 | | | | FB1 | | | | | | | | | BALL OF FIRE |
| 9910819 | | | OTTAWA | | | | BATIKM | | | | | | BRIGHT BALL WITH TAIL; PROBABLE BOLIDE |
| 991 0819 | | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | CIRCULAR, BRIGHTER THAN VENUS, DESCENDING |
| 9910820 | | | | | | | GREEN | | | | | | VIDEOTAPED SIGHTING; ANALYSIS INCONCLUSIVE |
| 9910820 | | | WINDSOR | FB1 | | | | | | | | | 4 OR 5 "SATELLITES" FLASHING IN SKY |
| 9910822 | 2105 | AB | LETHBRIDGE | F81 | 1 | 3 2 | MHITE | 20.00 | 1. | MD | 5 | P | "BEAUTIFUL LIGHT SHOW" BEHIND CLOUD; AURORAE? |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 5 | | | | | | | 1991 Cana | idian U | FO F | lep | 10 | ts | 19 |
|----------------|----------------|------|----------------------|------------|----|-----|------------|---------|------|-----|-----|-----|--|
| DATE | TIME | PROV | LOCATION | TYPE | S | ٧ | P COLOUR | DUR | WI | C | T | E (| COMMENTS |
| (:::::: | <=== | (= | < | (:: | (| (| ((======= | | | | | | ((: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : |
| 9910822 | 2200 | AB | LETHBRIDGE | HA1 | 1 | 3 | 2 WHITE | 15.00 | 1. | H | D | 7 P | FLASHING BURSTS OF LIGHT FROM CLOUD, LIKE "WAVES" |
| 9910822 | 0305 | КО | INGLESIDE · | FB1 | 1 | 0 | ORANGE | | 1. | N | L | 3 P | BALL OF FIRE . |
| 9910826 | 2200 | AB | LETHBRIDGE | FB1 | 4 | 3 | I GREEN | 90.00 | 2. | H | L | 8 P | REVOLVING LIGHT IN SKY |
| 9910826 | 2300 | BC | PRINCE GEORGE | FB1 | 1 | 0 | L WHITE | 60.00 | 1. | N | L | 3 P | OBJECT RESEMBLED A "FALLING SATELLITE" |
| 9910826 | 2245 | AB | LETHBRIDGE | FB1 | 1 | 0 | l RED | 45.00 | 2. | N | L 8 | 8 P | TWICE SIZE OF STAR; CHANGING COLOURS |
| 9910830 | 0045 | BC | KAMLOOPS | FB1 | 1 | 0 | I WHITE | 20.00 | 2. | H | L | 6 P | POLICE OFFICER PROVED TO WITHESS: UFO JUST STAR |
| 9910831 | 2200 | AB | GRANUM | CE2 | 4 | 3 | 3 BLACK | 15.00 | 4. | C | 2 7 | 7 U | "LOOKED LIKE BIG PLATE WITH LIGHTS"; UGM |
| | | | WEST VANCOUVER | FB1 | 1 | 0 | WHITE | 5.00 | 1. | H | ١ : | 5 I | WITHESS WAS FORESTRY OFFICIAL |
| 9910901 | | | | HA1 | 1 | 0 | SILVER | 4.00 | 3. | DI | D 6 | 6 I | OVAL OBJECT, DISCONTINUOUS MOVEMENT |
| 9910903 | | | BEAVERLODGE | | | | WHITE | | | | | | TRIANGLE WITH 16 RED/BLUE FLASHING LIGHTS, HOVERED |
| | | | | | | | YELLOW | | | | | | BAND OF LIGHT IN SKY? |
| 9910907 | | | | | | | WHITE | 0.10 | | | | | |
| | | | VANCOUVER | | 90 | | | | | | | | DISC-SHAPED OBJECT LEFT VAPOUR TRAIL |
| | | | WARDS CREEK | | | | | | | | | | BRIGHT LIGHT WITH SMALLER LIGHTS BESIDE IT |
| 9910912 | | | GIBSONS | | | | | | | | | | BALL OF FIRE GOING N-W, NO TRAIL |
| 9910912 | | | | | | | YELLOW | **** | | | | | BALL WITH TAIL |
| 9910912 | | | PLATTER ROCK HWY 108 | | | | | 0.20 | | | | | "LIKE PLANE ON FIRE" |
| 9910912 | | | | | | | BLUE | | | | | | GROSSE ETOILE: NRC N91/81 |
| | | | NORTH DELTA | | | | | | | | | | FOUR OBJECTS SEEN; WITHESS WAS PILOT |
| 9910919 | | | | FB1 | | | | | | | | | CRAFT FLYING LOW, LANDING IN WINDSOR PARK? |
| 9910920 | | | | MAI | | | | | | | | | STATIONARY OBJECT LIKE AIRCRAFT WITH LANDING LIGHT |
| | | | | | | | S RED | | | | | | 5 LIGHTS AT TREETOP LEVEL, 100 m FROM WITHESSES? |
| 9910921 | | | | | | | | | | | | | · |
| 9910922 | | | | | | | RED | | | | | | CIRCULAR OBJECT FELL, SMOKE ROSE FROM CRASH SITE |
| | | | | | | | WHITE | 0.02 | | | | | |
| 9911008 | | | AYLMER | | | | WHITE | 0.10 | | | | | |
| 9911012 | | NF | | FB 1 | | | | | | | | | "SOMETHING SHAPED LIKE A ROCKET"; AIRLINE CREWS |
| 9911013 | | | | FB1 | | | | 0.02 | | | | | PILOTS OF SIX DIFFERENT AIRCRAFT SAW BRIGHT FLASH |
| 9911014 | | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | AIRLINE PILOTS SAW BRIGHT FLASH OF LIGHT |
| 9911022 | | | | | | | BLUE | | | | | | "METEORITE FELL", LANDED IN DITCH NEAR WITHESS? |
| 9911026 | | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | OBJECT WAS LIKE "APPROACHING AIRCRAFT" |
| 9911026 | | | | | | | ORANGE | | | | | | OBJECT WITH "WARM" LIGHTS MOVED NEAR WITHESSES |
| | | | | | | | BLUE | | | | | | OBJECT LEFT THIN STREAK, FRAGMENTED |
| | | | | | | | BLUE | | | | | | PROBABLE BOLIDE |
| | | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | CIRCULAR FORM, HOVERED, DISCONTINUOUS TRAJECTORY |
| 9911030 | | | | HA1 | | | | | | | | | OBJECT WITH ROW OF "WINDOWS"; SLOW MOVEMENT |
| 9911101 | | | | | | | RED | | | | | | OBJECT APPEARED TO BE BELOW CLOUD COVER |
| | | | BAIE DU POSTE | | | | | | | | | | HOVING LIGHT "LOOKED LIKE HELICOPTER", EXHAUST |
| 9911107 | 1850 | NF | LABRADOR CITY | FB1 | 1 | 0 1 | RED | | | | | | BRIGHT OBJECT, BLUE TAIL, MOVING E TO NW |
| 9911112 | 1300 | PQ | PIERREFOND | CE2 | 4 | 3 2 | WHITE | 5.00 | 2. | CZ | 2 7 | 7 P | 15 cm GLOBE 50 m AWAY FROM WITNESS; BICYCLE LIGHT? |
| 9911112 | 0425 | ON | OTTAWA | FB1 | 1 | 0 1 | | 0.06 | 1. | HL | . 5 | ī | BRIGHT OBJECT, HEADING FOR AIRPORT |
| 9911120 | 2030 | PQ | VALLEYFIELD | FB1 | 1 | 0 2 | | | 1. | HC |) 4 | I | TRIANGULAR OBJECT |
| 9911128 | 0022 | PQ | MONTREAL | HA1 | 1 | 0 3 | WHITE | 0.10 | 1. | Иl | L 6 | U | BALL, ZIG-ZAG MOVEMENT; NRC N91/99 |
| 9911129 | 1700 | BC | ROBSON | HA1 | 3 | 3 3 | BLUE | 5.00 | 4. | HC |) 6 | I | TRIANGULAR OBJECT SEEMED TO LAND |
| 9911129 | 1850 | BC | VANCOUVER | HA1 | 2 | 3 3 | GREY | 10.00 | 1. | C1 | 9 | I | MANEUVERING METALLIC-LOOKING OBJECT WITH LIGHTS |
| 9911129 | | | | FB1 | | | | | | | | | FIREBALL |
| 9911130 | 1515 | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | BRIGHT OBJECT, AMBER GLOW |
| 9911205 | | | | HA4 | | | | | | | | | PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS REPORTED |
| 9911206 | | | | | | | WHITE | | | | | | THO SMALL WHITE OBJECTS HOVERED, THEN SPED AWAY |
| 9911207 | | | | FB1 | | | | 10.00 | | | | | |
| 9911211 | | | | | | | GREEN | | | | | | WLL-DEFINED TRAIL |
| 9911213 | | | | | | | YELLOW | | | | | | BLUE/YELLOW FLAMES, "30-100 METRES OFF GROUND" |
| ,,11110 | -010 | 011 | 0001011 | . 51 | • | - 4 | , | V. LJ | J. | W.C | - 1 | r | ococy receon remies, or too metales our drooms |

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| DATE | TIME | PROV | LOCATION | TYPE | S | ٧ | P COLOUR | DUR | WI | CT | Ε | C COMMENTS |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|---|------------|---|---|--|------|----|------------|-----|--|
| (::::: | (::: | (= | <:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::: | (:: | (| (| < <=================================== | , | | (: | (| < < |
| 9911213 | 1830 | | LONDON | | | | 1 GREEN | | | | | P SHOOTING STAR REPORTED BY PILOT |
| 9911214 | 0036 | OH | STIRLING | FB1 | 1 | 0 | 1 BLUE | 0.01 | 1. | NL | 7 | P METEOR OBSERVED BY PILOT |
| 9911214 | 0055 | ОН | OSHAWA | FB1 | 1 | 0 | 1 BLUE | 0.01 | 1. | NL | 7 | P BRIGHT OBJECT WITH TAIL |
| 9911217 | 2000 | PQ | CARLETON | FB1 | 4 | 3 | 2 WHITE | | 1. | NL | 7 | I THREE BRIGHT LIGHTS MOVING AT HIGH ALTITUDE |
| 9911217 | 2030 | SK | BALCARRES | HA1 | 1 | 0 | 2 GREEN | 0.05 | 2. | NL. | 7 1 | P LIGHT APPEARED TO CRASH TO THE GROUND NEARBY |
| 9911221 | 0635 | ON | ELLIOT LAKE | HA1 | 1 | 0 | 2 WHITE | 4.00 | 1. | ИL | 6 | I 2 CIRCULAR OBJ., CHANGING COURSE; NRC N91/108 |
| 9911228 | 1840 | ON | TORONTO | AN1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | | 5. | RD | 8 (| U OBJECTS SEEN ON RADAR; VERIFIED?; NRC N91/109 |
| 9911230 | 0114 | PQ | ROUYN-NORANOA | FB1 | 1 | 0 | 1 WHITE | 0.02 | 2. | NL | 7 1 | P PROBABLE METEOR |
| 9911230 | 0110 | ON | BURKS FALLS | AN1 | 1 | 0 | 2 GREEN | 0.05 | 9. | NL | 8 1 | P LIGHT "EXPLODED", RATTLED WINDOWS |
| 9911230 | 0110 | ОИ | OTTAWA | AN1 | 1 | 0 | 2 GREEN | | 1. | ИD | 3 1 | I GREEN GLOW |
| 9911230 | 0110 | | LAC DES ILES | FB1 | 1 | 0 | 1 ORANGE | | | NL | 1 1 | I |
| 9911230 | 2045 | NB | JOHNBILLE | HA1 | 1 | 0 | 2 WHITE | 1.30 | 2. | ND | 5 8 | P SLOW-MOVING OBJECT, SEVERAL LIGHTS, "LIKE JET" |

Further Comments

It is most instructive to compare the UFOROM analyses with those of the National Sighting Research Center of New Jersey, headed by Paul Ferrughelli. The NSRC results have been reported in a series of publications, a recent one being the <u>National Sighting Yearbook 1990</u>. The NSRC collected UFO reports from newspaper clippings and UFO publications, and analyzed the raw UFO data. Because of the difference in data sources, a comparison with the UFOROM results will not be true. However, it is still interesting to compare the two studies.

The NSRC found a total of 195 UFO reports in 1990. This number is nearly identical with that of Canada for the same year. However, because of the larger population, it is likely that the USA had many, many more sightings that were never accessed through the NSRC's sampling technique.

The NSRC study revealed essentially a reversed monthly distribution for UFO reports compared with Canada. Whereas US sightings peaked in the winter and had a noticeable trough in the summer, the Canadian peaks are traditionally in the summer. However, the 1991 Canadian distribution was much more even, with peaks in both winter and summer. Grouping the two studies together yields a monthly distribution with troughs in mid-summer and mid-winter, with slight variations month-to-month. It is possible to speculate that with adequate report sampling, there would be no monthly variation in the number of sightings, except for major flaps which would be more noticeable in an international survey.

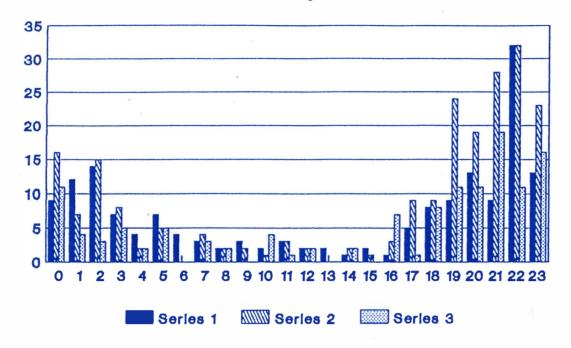
Like the Canadian study, the American data was unevenly distributed throughout the country, with most reports coming from just two states, Florida and Indiana. The Florida flap is likely due to the Gulf Breeze reports which receive a great deal of media attention. The distribution of sighting duration was nearly identical to the Canadian study. The average duration of a typical UFO sighting is about 15 minutes.

For the hourly distribution of UFO cases, the American study found a symmetrical distribution with a pronounced peak at 9 PM local time and a trough at around 9 AM local time. Canadian distributions are normally about one hour later in each peak, but are otherwise identical in distribution. Breakdown by Hynek classification yields identical distributions within both American and Canadian studies, with NLs being overwhelmingly predominant.

In summary, Ferrughelli's analyses of American UFO data yield results remarkably similar to the UFOROM Canadian studies, despite the differences in collection procedures. The most marked discrepancy between the two studies was in the monthly distribution of UFO reports. This was probably an artefact of the NSRC sampling technique, which did not involve solicitation of UFO reports from investigators but relied upon newspaper accounts for many of its cases. The two studies are complementary, and will aid further research into the UFO phenomenon.

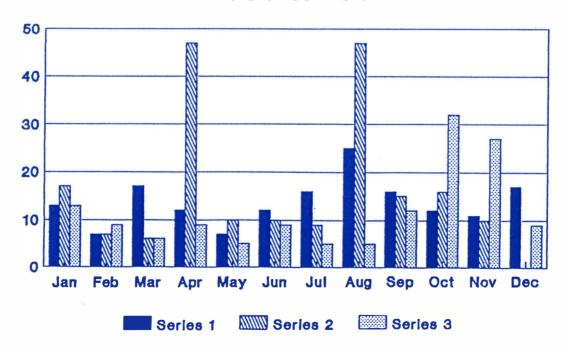
[Reference: Ferrughelli, P. <u>National Sighting Yearbook 1990</u>. National Sighting Research Center, 60 Allen Drive, Wayne, NJ 07470.]

Reports per Hour Canadian UFO Reports 1989-1991



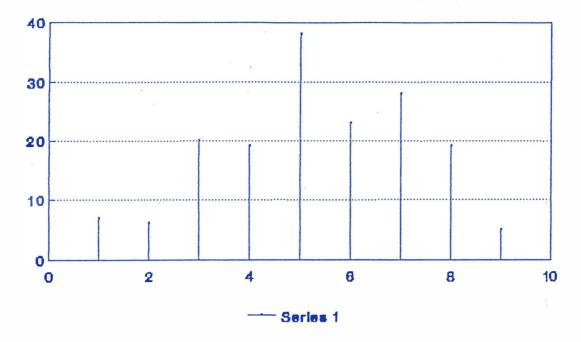
1 = 1991; 2 = 1990; 3 = 1989

Canadian UFO Reports by Month



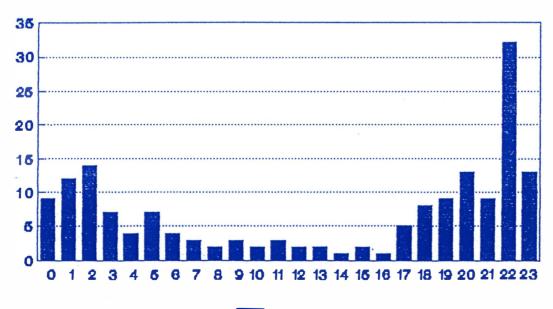
Series: 1 = 1991; 2 = 1990; 3 = 1989

Investigators' Evaluation 1991 Canadian UFO Reports



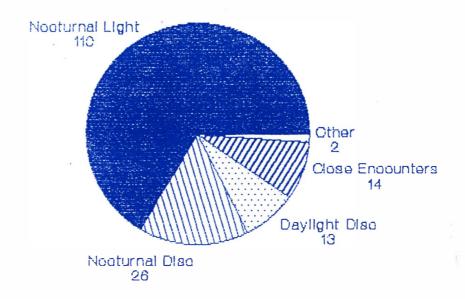
increasing reliability 0 >>> 10

Reports per Hour 1991 Canadian UFO Reports



Series 1

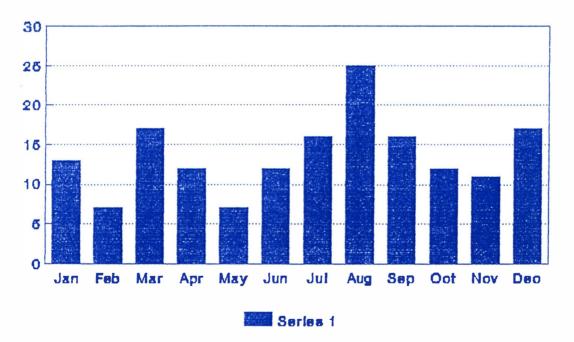
Hynek Case Type 1991 Canadian UFO Reports



Colour of Observed Object(s) 1991 Canadian UFO Reports

| Colour | # Cases |
|--------|---------|
| Black | 4 |
| Blue | 11 |
| Gold | 1 |
| Green | 18 |
| Grey | 4 |
| Orange | 1.2 |
| Red | 13 |
| Silver | 3 |
| White | 61 |
| Yellow | 11 |

Canadian UFO Reports by Month



Statistical Breakdown of UFO Reports

1991 Canadian UFO Survey Ufology Research of Manitoba

| Province: | BC AB SK MB ON PQ NB PI NS NF YK |
|--------------|--|
| | 59 22 7 6 30 16 9 1 7 4 1 |
| 1990 1989 | 114 9 10 20 21 36 7 3 5 4 1 15 16 18 22 34 28 1 0 3 3 0 |
| Month: | Slight variation throughout year. Not as prominent as in other years. Most cases in August, followed by December. Lowest number in February. |
| # Witnesses: | Average of 1.91 witnesses/report. Down from 2.33 or higher in previous years. |
| Duration: | Average duration of a sighting was 11.67 minutes. |
| Colour: | Black 4 * Blue 11 Gold 1 * Green 18 * connotes daytime cases Grey 4 * Orange 12 * Red 13 * Silver 3 * White 61 Yellow 11 |
| Time: | 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 |
| | 9 12 14 7 4 7 4 3 2 3 2 3 2 |
| | 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 |
| | 2 1 2 1 5 8 9 13 9 32 13 |
| | Symmetrical peak at 22:00, low at about 10:00. |
| Conclusions: | Explained IFOs 2 1% Possible/Probable Explanation 69 42% Insufficient Information 80 48% Unexplained at This Time 14 8% |
| Type: | NL ND DD C1 C2 C3 C4 RD PH |
| | 110 26 13 7 4 1 2 1 1 |
| | Close Encounters represented about 8% of the reports. |
| | |

A total Number of 165 cases were reported in 1991.

1992 North American Crop Circles and/or UGMs Reported to NAICCR as of 21 July 1992

920426 Jonesboro, Georgia
- a "formation" of crop circles, "exactly" like those found in
1991 in the same location, was discovered.
Source: Rosemary Ellen Guiley: Vance Tiede

9204?? , New Hampshire - UGMs were found following a small local flap of UFO reports. Source: Rosemary Ellen Guiley; Vance Tiede

920506 near Edmonton, Alberta
- a "space cookie" UGM was discovered in a meadow. It is a
perfect circle, 6 metres in diameter. Its depth varies from 5 cm
to 31 cm. Grass is growing straight up both inside and outside
the circle. No tracks were found leading to the area. The UGM
is not a sinkhole.
Source: Gordon Kijek

9205?? Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- two crop circles were found in a cornfield just north of the
Philadelphia city limits. Soil samples taken by a UFO
investigator "showed no irregularities".
Source: Steve Bernheisel on FIDONET

920627 Raeford, North Carolina
- a circle of flattened grass was found in a hay field following a CE2 UFO sighting. A loud noise, "like a freight train", was heard, and two witnesses ran to look out their front door. A object "the size of a swimming pool", "like orange windows lla around it", was in a field about 300 feet away from their house. When they went to call other witnesses, the object disappeared. Source: Patrick Kirol on FIDONET

9206??

- a small area of flattened cattails was found in a marsh close to a major highway and reported as a crop circle.

Source: Tom Randolph on DEC COM via INTERNET

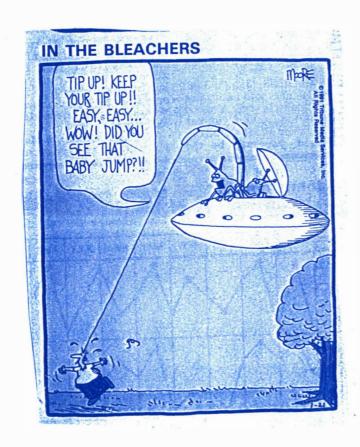
920701 St. Adolphe, Manitoba
- nine "horseshoe-shaped" patches of flattened grass were found on either side of a brook in a Winnipeg suburb. Because of rece storms and heavy rainfall, lodging was thought to be the cause Source: Guy Westcott; NAICCR

920705 Hobbema, Alberta
- two ovals of flattened barley were found in a field after
unusual lights were observed descending to the ground. The
largest UGM has a major axis of 47 feet. The crop is pushed away
uniformly from the centers of the patches, but the centers are
"clumped", like breaking waves. Barley inside the circles is
"white", and devoid of colour. It was later suggested that the areas
were due to spilled seeds and fertilizer, combined with lodging.
Source: Gord Kijek

920715 St. Adolphe, Manitoba – a field beside a highway was discovered to have numerous patches of flattened crop, in irregular patterns. The formations were discovered by the same person who found case 920701. Investigation by NAICCR and interviews with the owner of the field established that the crop had been laid down by strong winds and heavy rain. The person who discovered the formations was convinced that aliens created the flattened patches.

The following very interesting article on the saucer crash appeared in the January, 1991, issue of Missing Link, UFO Contact Center International, 3001 South 288th St., #304, Federal Way, WA 98003







Fact or fantasy?

Springfieldian seeks validation of UFO encounter 43 years ago

By Mike O'Brien

For the News-Leader

To a 5-year-old kid from Indianapolis, the mountains and mesas and vast scrubland surrounding Albuquerque seemed an alien world.

"I was in awe," recalls Gerald Anderson of his arrival in New Mexico with his family in July 1947. "I was in the wild frontier. There were real, live Indians out there."

Then, says Anderson, on his second day in the Southwest, he bumped into real, live creatures from a truly alien world.

There were four — two dead, one dying, one apparently uninjured. The creatures were about 4 feet tall, with heads disproportionately large for their bodies by human measure, and almond-shaped, coal-black eyes. They huddled in the shadow of 50-foot-diameter silver disc — a "flying saucer" that had crashed into a low hillside on the rim of what locals call the Plains of San Agustin.

Anderson, a former police chief at Rockaway Beach and Taney County deputy sheriff who now works as a security officer in Springfield, is adamant about events on that hot midsummer day so long ago.

"I saw them. I even touched one of the creatures. I put my hand on their ship. And I wasn't alone — my dad, my uncle, my brother and my cousin all saw the same things. And so did a lot of other people. But they aren't talking."

Anderson is talking, publicly, after 43 years of silence

Among those listening most intently are some of the foremost researchers into unidentified flying object (UFO) phenomena. These experts say Gerald Anderson appears to be an important link in a frustratingly fragmented chain of evidence concerning the most famous — or infamous — chapter in UFO annals: the so-called "Roswell Incident."

No one denies that something happened in July 1947 in central New Mexico, cradle of U.S. nuclear and rocket technology. However, military authorities insist reports of strange craft in the sky and bizarre wreckage on the ground were traced at the time to an errant weather

balloon and other manmade or natural circumstance.

Nonetheless, over the years, persistent whispered rumors grew into published articles and books, even movies, which fanned speculation that what actually occurred was a visit by creatures from another planet — an intergalactic expedition that turned to tragedy on the high desert and then into a massive coverup in the highest circles of the U.S. government.

Anderson says he was unaware of ongoing

Anderson

fascination and controversy over the strange episode from his childhood until one evening this past January when he was flipping through channels on his television set and stumbled across the popular program "Unsolved Mysteries."

"I wasn't looking for any unsolved mysteries — I have enough mysteries in my life that are unsolved,

and I don't need any more," Anderson jokes. He is a burly, barrel-chested man, standing 6-4 and carrying a muscular 250-plus pounds, with reddish hair and a ruddy complexion creased from easy laughter.

"But, bingo! On comes this story, and everything was wrong," Anderson recalls of the TV show. On sudden impulse, he dialed an 800 phone number that flashed onto the screen. "I guess I figured that if people were still interested in this thing, they might as well get it straight" is the only explanation he can muster for speaking up after years of keeping mostly mum on the matter.

"These people don't know what they're talking about," Anderson told the operator on the other end of the long-distance line. "The shape of the craft is totally wrong. 'And how do you know that, sir?' she asked. 'I saw it, I was there,' I told her. 'Whoa!' she said. 'There are some people who will want to talk to you ...'"

Anderson's phone soon was ringing with calls

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FROM PAGE 1F

from UFO researchers around the country. One in particular, Stanton Priedman, a nuclear physicist and popular lecturer who had advised the "Unsolved Mysteries" producers, was struck by correlations between Anderson's recollections and obscure details Friedman uncovered while sleuthing for a book to be published next year.

Friedman, who lives in Canada, contacted John Carpenter, a Springfield professional therapist who in his spare time serves as director of investigations for the local chapter of Mutual UFO Network, a nationwide organization of UFO researchers. At Friedman's request, Carpenter conducted extensive inperson interviews of Anderson, including sessions under hypnosis.

The results excited Friedman. "Powerful stuff." he exclaimed upon hearing interview tapes. Friedman arranged airline tickets for Anderson and Carpenter to join him in New Mexico to pinpoint the crash site."

Anderson says the flight was his first return to New Mexico in more than a quarter-century. After pointing the pilot of a chartered helicopter to a spot in the desert 75 air miles southwest of Albuquerque, Anderson gazed at a hillside, strewn with boulders the size of Volkswagens and dotted with a few gnarled pinon trees, that he says he last saw in the summer of 1947 ...

A new home

The Anderson family arrived in Albuquerque from Indiana on July 4. 1947. They took up temporary residence at the home of one of Gerald's uncles. Guy Anderson. Gerald's father. Glen, was about to take a joh as a master machinist involved in nuclear weapons design at the super-secret Sandia base on the outskir's of town.

Thenext day, another uncle, Ted, struck up a conversation with Gerald's older brother Glen Jr., who was on leave from the Marine Corps. Glen Jr. was a rockhound, and his uncle piqued the young Matine's enthusiasm with tales of gorgeous stones just waiting to be collected in the desert.

"Ted told my brother, 'I know where there's plenty of moss agate.' So we all piled into a 1940 Plymouth — Uncle Ted, my cousin Victor (Ted's 8 year old son), my brother Glen, my dad and myself. We went out into this area where the moss agate was supposed to be — followed two ruts into the desert, bounced along out there for a while, and ended up on top of a ridgeline. We parked the car and started to walk down an arroyo (gully) and dry creek bed and out onto the plains.

A strange discovery

"But we came around a corner and right there in front of us, stuck into the side of this hill, was a silver disc. There were some remarks like, There's a crash up here! Something's crashed up here! And then someone saying, 'That's a-goddam spaceship."

"We all went up there to it. There were three creatures, three bodies, lying on the ground underneath this thing in the shade. Two weren't moving, and the third one obviously was having trouble breathing, like when you have broken ribs. There was a fourth one next to it, sitting there on the ground. There wasn't a thing wrong with it, and it apparently had been giving first aid to the others."

Anderson animatedly acts out the fourth creature's reaction when the family members approached. 'It recoiled in fear, like it thought we were going to attack it,' Anderson recounts, covering his face with crossed arms. The adults tried repeatedly to communicate with the frightened creature. Anderson says, but there was no audible response to greetings spoken in English and Spanish.

A few minutes after the Anderson clan happened upon the bizarre scene, six other people arrived — five college students and their teacher. They'd been working on an archeological dig around cliff dwellings a few miles away and had decided to hike over after seeing what they thought was a fiery meteor crashing the night before. The professor, a Dr. Buskirk, tried several foreign languages in unsuccessful attempts to coax a verbal response from the creature, Anderson says.

The sun had climbed to a midday peak by this time and, recalls Anderson, "to a kid from Indiana, it was hot, brother, let me tell you." He'd chugged a chocolate-flavored soft drink an hour earlier, and the sweet soda pop was churning uncomfortably in his stomach. So he

sought shelter in the shadow of the spacecraft.

"It was 115 (degrees) out there that day. But around the craft, when you got close to it, it was cold. When you touched the metal, it felt just like it came out of a freezer."

Something wasn't right

Anderson also touched one of the creatures lying motionless on the ground — and it, too, was cold. In his child's mind, he had thought the figures looked like dolls. But when he felt the cold skin, "I knew something wasn't quite right. Yuck!"—

Anderson says he ran to the crest of a nearby knoll to take stock. A pickup truck arrived on the ridge, and a fellow whom researchers believe was a civil engineer named Barney Barnett joined the curious audience. "I remember thinking he looked like Harry Truman. In 1947, every kid knew what Harry Truman looked like," Anderson says.

After a few minutes, Anderson summoned the courage to again creep close to the strange saucer. It was then, he says, he felt something more chilling than the surface of the craft or the skin of the corpse. The upright creature "turned and looked right at me, and it was like he was inside my head — as if he was doing my thinking, as if his thoughts were in my head."

Anderson remembers a mental sensation of falling and tumbling end-over-end. "I felt that thing's fear, felt its depression, felt its lone-liness. I relived the crash. I know the terror it went through. That one look told me everything that quickly," he says with a snap of his fingers.

Other things began happening quickly about this time. Anderson says. A contingent of armed soldiers suddenly appeared. The creature, which had calmed down after its initial fright, "went crazy" at the sight of the soldiers. Thinking back on the creature's plight today brings on "the awful-est, horrible feeling," Anderson says.

"His situation was hopeless. He knew it. He'd just lived through a nightmare that most of us wouldn't be able to psychologically stand. He'd watched two of his crew, his friends or maybe even his family, die. He's watching another one die. He knows there's no chance of rescue, because the military is here and his people aren't going to be able to

get to him.

"God only knows how far away from home he was, and he knew he was never going to see — if they have loved ones — his loved ones again. He was totally alone on a hostile planet, and the only people who were showing him kindness were being run off by the military at weapon-point.

"As a kid, I was aware of what being afraid of the dark was like, and the feeling I got from him was that feeling multiplied a million times. It was scary. It was terrifying."

Soliders on the scene

Anderson says he lost sight of the creature as the soldiers swarmed over the site. The civilians were brusquely shoved from the craft. Anderson remembers shouts and threats. His uncle Ted threw a punch at one of the GIs. "Things got very tense, very dangerous," Anderson says. "The soldiers ushered us out of there very unceremoniously. Their attitude, to describe it at best, was uncivilized."

Anderson has an especially vivid memory of a tough-talking red-haired Army captain and an equally gruff black sergeant. "They told my dad and my uncle, who also worked at Sandia, that if they were ever to divulge anything about this — it was a secret military aircraft, they said — then us kids would be taken away and they'd never see us again." It seems an outrageous threat in hindsight, Anderson concedes. But at the time, he reminds, "These people had machine guns and you listened to what they said."

Another recollection strikes Anderson as odd today: The soldiers didn't appear surprised about the otherworldly craft and creatures. They didn't gawk, slack-jawed and awestruck, as the Andersons had done. "The soldiers weren't saying, 'Gee, look at that." They were very cognizant of what they were looking at. They knew what it was."

And it soon became apparent, Anderson says, that the Army knew what it wanted to do with the find. There was a battalion of military, a real invasion force, when we got back up on the hilltop. There were trucks, there were airplanes — they had the road blocked off and they were landing on it. They had radio communications gear set up. There were ambulances, and more soldiers

with weapons."

In the days that followed, all of New Mexico was abuzz with talk of strange lights in the sky, strange echos on radar, strange doings in the desert. On July 7, news reports told of remnants of an unidentified aircraft found by a rancher near the town of Roswell, N.M., about 150 miles east of the hillside where the Andersons stumbled upon the saucer.

Although several witnesses said it was like nothing they'd ever seen before, military officers insisted the metallic pieces came from an ordinary weather balloon ...

A weather balloon?

Forty-three years later, Anderson smiles wryly when reminded of the Army's pronouncement. "A lot of people wondered why, if it was just a weather balloon, the military put the pieces under armed guard and flew them in a B-29 to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio," he observes.

Anderson believes the wreckage scattered near Roswell and the barely damaged saucer on the Plains of San Agustin are connected. "There was a gash in the side of the disc we saw, like it had been crushed in," he says. "The contour of the craft would fit into that gash perfectly—like another one these things had hit it. I think two of these discs had a mid-air collision. One exploded and fell in pieces near Roswell, and the other crash-landed where we found it."

With all evidence confiscated and the military steadfastly sticking by the weather balloon explanation, the story faded from the news by July's end. And Gerald Anderson says he tucked away the memory as he grew into manhood. "I learned you just don't go up to the average person on the street and say, 'Damn, know what I saw?' The guy will go, 'Get away from me, fool! Are you crazy?' That's exactly the first thing they will say to you: 'You are crazy!" In later life, he didn't mention it even to his wife until a few years after their marriage.

Anderson joined the Navy in the late 1950s and served a dozen years in posts around the globe. He lived for a few years in Colorado, working as a paramedic and working toward a college degree in microbiology. In 1979, he moved to Missouri to better raise his daughter away from what

he terms the "druggy" atmosphere of Denver. In addition to his law enforcement posts, Anderson has worked for two southwest Missouri trucking firms as a driver and instructor.

Anderson also has been active in the Episcopal Church. He recently was elected to the vestry at Ascension Episcopal in Springfield and is studying toward becoming a deacon. A gold crucifix — a cross complete with a figure of the martyred Christ affixed to it — suspended from a chain around Anderson's neck is testimony to his faith.

No conflict in beliefs

Although he concedes his account might make some fellow churchgoers uncomfortable, Anderson sees no conflict between what he saw with his eyes and what he believes in his heart: "When you're talking about the concept of God, you have to be talking in the context of a universal situation, a deity that built the whole universe. And why should we assume that this speck of sand in the backwater of space would be the only place that an all-perfect, almighty God could create life?"

In fact, Ander on says he "wouldn't be one bit surprised to find out that, wherever this creature came from, there they have a very strong concept of a supreme being. Because my contact with the creature showed a high degree of civilized sophistication, gentleness, compassion — all of the things we hold as ideals."

Of the five Anderson men who ventured into the desert that day in 1947, only Gerald is still alive. Age, illness and accidents claimed the other four in recent years. But not only Andersons were at the scene, Gerald says, and he hopes his decision to come forth, albeit belated, will encourage others to tell what they know and spur official revelations about the captured craft and creatures.

"I want to see the government stand up and say, 'Look, we're not alone in the universe.' Let's make a 'Star Trek' really happen. Let's do go out there and explore the universe. That may be our only salvation. Because with what we're doing to this Earth, we're not going to make it much past the year 2000."

Noted expert finds account convincing

By Mike O'Brien For the News-Leader

What sets Gerald Anderson apart from the thousands of other Americans, including scores of Ozarkers, who say they've seen UFOs or even insist they've been kidnapped by creatures from outer space?

Why are Gerald Anderson's childhood recollections stirring international interest among UFO researchers whose reputations have been built on healthy skepticism and willingness to debunk hoaxes?

Because of little things he has to say

and how he says them.

Stanton Friedman, a nuclear physicist who has lectured on more than 600 college campuses about UFOs, describes Anderson as "a really significant, potentially the most important" witness to what both men believe was the aftermath of one of two spacecraft crashes in New Mexico in mid-summer 1947.

Friedman is co-authoring a book based upon several years of painstaking investigation into the haunting mystery. He was startled, upon meeting Anderson for the first time only a few months ago, to hear the Springfieldian echo details of the yet-to-be-published research.

"There's no way he could know some of these things unless he had been there at

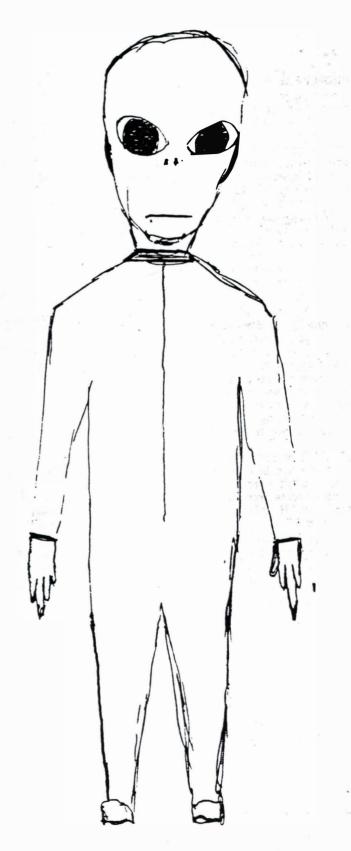
the time," Friedman believes.

Example: Only days before first talking with Anderson, Friedman coaxed a here-tofore reluctant New Mexico mortician into recounting a run-in he'd had in 1947 with an especially unpleasant red-headed Army captain who was heading up a team recovering bodies from a hush-hush air-craft crash. Anderson, too, spoke of a red-headed captain with a mean disposition. Friedman says the descriptions of the ornery officer provided by the two match precisely, although Anderson and the mortician never have met.

In sketches of the desert crash scene drawn by Anderson in Springfield following hypnosis, a lonely windmill appears in the distance. When Friedman later arranged for Anderson to return to New Mexico to pinpoint the long ago crash site, no such windmill could be seen on the horizon — until, almost by accident, the windmill was spotted behind trees that had grown up during the 43 years since Anderson was last there.

"I got shivers over that one," says John Carpenter, who has extensively debriefed





Forty-three years after he says he saw four of them in the New Mexico desert. Gerald Anderson drew this sketch of a creature he believes was a visitor from another galaxy.

FROM PAGE 1F

Anderson over the past four months and went along on Anderson's return trip to New Mexico in October.

Carpenter holds degrees in psychology and psychiatric social work from DePauw and Washington universities, and trained in clinical hypnosis at the Menninger Institute. He's in his 12th year of work at a psychiatric hospital facility in Springfield.

"When Gerald tells his story, it's not just a story — it's his life he's telling you, intermixed with his feelings and his beliefs and all that is Gerald." Carpenter says.

"When someone is spinning a hoax or tale, they only give you enough to raise your curiosity. Not Gerald. He gives you cverything, in detail, much more than you ask him for. He'd be setting himself up to be found out if it wasn't true. He's so confident, he goes so much further than a hoaxer would ever dare."

Carpenter puts great stock in Anderson's recountings under hypnosis. "It's what he didn't say that was significant," Carpenter says, explaining that despite clever prodding, Anderson never committed a hoaxer's mistake of "recalling" something that shouldn't be part of his own memory.

"And when he's under hypnosis, all the bigger, adult words drop out when he describes events from his childhood," Carpenter found. "He relates what he saw in childlike terms."

Carpenter also detected "genuine amazement" when Anderson heard what had been dredged from his subconscious memory under hypnosis. "The look on his face was priceless when he realized he'd produced details he'd forgotten on a conscious level so long ago."

Most subtle but perhaps most telling, in Carpenter's view, was Anderson's reaction to being accepted as a viable witness to an extraordinary encounter with a spacecraft and creatures from beyond Earth.

"He was so grateful at being taken seriously. You could see the relief and release after all those years, and the great hope that other people would take him seriously, too, once and for all."

Ironically, Friedman points to Gallup Poll results indicating that 60 percent of Americans who have college degrees say they believe UFOs are real. With such a receptive constituency, why would government officials persist in what Friedman calls the "Cosmic Watergate" — the coverup and denial of the New Mexico crashes? Perhaps, some speculate, because it would be too embarrassing now to admit that some supposedly made in USA technologies actually were plagiarized from confiscated spacecraft.

Friedman emphasizes that he's not as interested in uncovering past misdeeds as he is in encouraging future progress.

"I believe we should have an Earthling' orientation rather than nationalistic orientation. The easiest way to demonstrate the wisdom of this is to prove that lifeforms from other planets are coming here. If we can do that, then everyone will be forced to look at our world differently, as part of a galactic neighborhood."



"Well, I daresay there's a woman in Mayfield, Nebraska, who believes in UFOs."

We want to thank everyone that sent cards and gifts this holiday season. They were appreciated very much. Have a wonderful year and may it bring peace. Aileen





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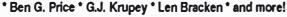
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We are pleased to announce a limited edition of

FORBIDDEN SCIENCE: Journals 1957-1969

by Dr. Jacques Vallee. Illustrated
List price: \$24.95 Hardcover
ISBN # 1-55643-125-2 Publication date: 12 July 1992

"It is unusual for scientists to keep diaries and even more unusual for them to make them public..." remarks the author in this detailed expose of the methods of science as it deals with the challenge of anomalous phenomena. Widely recognized for his pioneering work in UFO research, Dr. Jacques Vallee reveals here what he uncovered as a young scientist when he became involved in the mystery of unidentified flying objects at the height of the U.S. Air Force investigations in the mid sixties.

From the extraordinary Socorro landing of 1964 to the notorious "Marsh Gas case", Dr. Vallee details behind-the-scenes conversations and heated debates among researchers. He describes the hopes and fears he felt every day as new sightings were reported and as he and his colleagues struggled to develop research methodology for this new phenomenon

Going beyond Vallee's best-selling Alien Contact trilogy (Dimensions, Confrontations, Revelations), Forbidden Science is also the richly personal story of a young Frenchman fascinated with the stars and the sky. He becomes an astrophysicist and computer scientist in the nascent French computer industry, and leaves France in 1962 for the United States with his wife to pursue more exciting work in the development of the early computer languages -- and to satisfy the urge to conduct scientific research on the phenomenon of unidentified flying objects.

When the Air Force funded a major university to evaluate the evidence of sightings of unidentified flying objects in 1967, Dr. Vallee and his mentor, professor J. Allen Hynek, were part of the very first briefing. Day by day he details in this beautifully written journal how "the problem" became not just a proliferation of sightings, but a complex, layered public relations challenge. He shows how private debates developed not only on the study of these new

Cut along this line

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phenomena, but on the way they were being recorded and explained to the American people. And in an explosive passage, Dr. Vallee breaks nearly a quarter century of silence by revealing in painstaking detail the process by which major American scientists already had been led astray by the intelligence community as early as 1953, for reasons that had little to do with the pursuit of knowledge.

Behind closed doors, and without the knowledge of the public, secret data and classified recommendations were evaluated and debated by faceless analysts: "The problem" was never studied at the high intellectual level which a phenomenon refuting so many known scientific values would seem to demand. In the midst of a swirl of media attention and public hunger to understand UFO sightings, Dr.Vallee recorded in his diaries not the cold, official face of science but the human side of research, as a few people tried to meet the challenge of the unknown.

Moving beyond the question of the possible reality of unidentified flying objects. a mystery he does not claim to explain, Dr. Vallee boldly asks, If science refuses to deal with such topics, then what is science good for? The diaries which make up Forbidden Science challenge us to consider the process by which we use scientific research to describe anomalies in the physical world. Vallee's ultimate message is a challenge to our own life, to our perceptions of ourselves, and to that tenuous concept we call reality.

About the Author

Dr. Jacques Vallee, a specialist in the management of high technology projects, is a leading researcher on the phenomenon of unidentified flying objects world-wide. He was born in France, where he was trained in astrophysics. He moved to the United States in 1962 and received his Ph.D. in computer science in 1967 from Northwestern University. The author of numerous technical articles and three books about computer networking, Dr. Vallee first became interested in the subject of UFOs when he witnessed an unknown flying object in France in 1955.

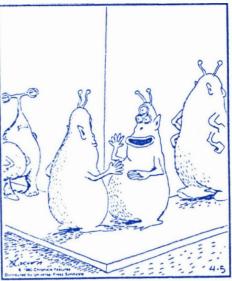
His research has taken him to many places in the U.S. and to many countries around the world, including Russia, France, Scotland, Australia, Argentina and Brazil. He was the real-life model for the character of the French scientist played by Francois Truffaut in Steven Spielberg's film Close Encounters of the Third Kind.

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By GARY LARSON



"Oh, yeah Now that place was really a greasy spoon!"



"Hey, Zoran! What's happenin'?! ... Give me six!"

K-W SECORD MAY 2, 1990

Chinese doctors puzzled by child's burning body

BEIJING (Reuter) - An official Chinese newspaper reported that doctors are alarmed at a new medical mystery - a boy whose body can spontaneously ignite in the most sensitive of places, burning through clothing.

Two weeks ago the grandmother of four-year-old Tong Tangjiang is said to have seen smoke coming out from his trou-

A hole about 21/2-centimetre-

square was burned through two layers of clothing, China Youth News reported on Monday.

"In the two hours from eight a.m. till 10 a.m., Tang spontaneously ignited four times," the newspaper said. "His right hand, armpits and private parts were burned."

The newspaper quoted doctors as saying the boy's body has a strong electric current running through it.

Frank and Ernest

